BY THO. T. BRADFORD, FOR DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.] BUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand. Mill street. TERMS OF THIS PAPER: For one year in advance \$2 50 if not paid before the end of 6 mos 2 00 within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until al arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the of-

\$15. Longerones in proporton:

A CARD.

R. F. B. GEOGHEGAN, in Lexington, respectfully offers his services to the public, in the varions branches of his profession. OF-FIGE ON SHORT STREET, (Immediately in the rear of the Court-house,) Where he may always be found, except when absent on professional business Lexington, May 18, 1837-20-14t.

SPUN COTTON. LARGE LOT of R. S. HAVILAND and Co's. SPUN COTTON for sale, warranted good, and sold as low as it can be bought in

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co. may 3, 1837-18-tf.

New Wholesale and Retail Grocery Store

FRANCIS MCLEAR

PHILIPO'CONNELL TAVE entered into Partnership in the WHOLESALE AND REPAIL GROCERY BUSINESS,

MUNDER THE NAME OF MILEAR & O'CONNELL. At the North West Corner of Main and Main-Cross Streets, a little below Keiser's Tavern, an Loposite Mr. Logan's Carrying Shop, Vivere they are now receiving a large & well selected assortment of

GROCERIES.

Which they offer ery low, for cash. They are prepared to receive and forward FRESH Goods consigned to their care, on as liber-TEAS. al ternis as any house in the City. They will make liberal advances on goods consigned to them. They have a House on Water Street. close to where the Steam Cars stop, which will

fney have now on hand, and will contine to keep, a regular supply of SUPERFINE FLOUR, manufactured by Mr. G. Suroxer, the owner of Dupny's celebrated Mills.

at Maysville, to sell his Stone-Ware on commission. They have now on hand several wagon loads, well assorted which they offer on

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their stock. Mercounts from a distance will find it to their in-Lexington, may 6, 1837-19-tf.

Great Bargains!

TO BE HAD AT THE MARBLE FRONT STORE. No. 52, Main St. As for style and quality, they cannot be

beat in the West or any where else: ONE HUNDEED PIECES SUPERFINE olowes: With a large an I splendid lot of

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS: plain silks, satins and challes; ditto plain silks, satins and challes of every culor; plaid and striped muslins; jackenets, Liwns and painted muslins; plain straw bonnets; open work bonnets; kid, morrocco and leather with a thousand other articles impossible to think of at present.

J. T. FRAZER N. B. A handsome assortment of Carpeting; Ruggs and Drugoils, just received. Lexington, May 30, 1837-22-tf.

TO STOCK RAISERS. ERSONS engaged in raising mules are requested to call at my farm in Switzer-Fund county, Indiana, 14 miles East of Madi-North of Vevay; and examine 4 fine JACK's just imported from Upner California, and from the celebrated Hacienda de Cerro Madre. I can recommend these Jacks as best the late Postmaster General, took an active and ing remakably fine and of the best and most efficient part, who shewed mercy, and I hope valuable breed. One of these animals is re-obtained mercy, passed many other laws for thatkably large, and strongly built, and is in the relief of oppressed debtors—for which they have received many thanks and blessings. no deception is intended to be practised, they will be sold on a credit of six menths, giving the pulpit, call heaven daring, God provoking repurchaser sufficient time to prove their good life laws. It all this man known the character qualities—and should they not realize every of his Lord—the eternal Son of God—he would expectation, they can be returned. Any come have known him to be a most ardent relief munications on the subject, may be addressed to the undersigned, Madison, Indiana.

JAMES GRAY.

Switzerland, co. may, 27, 1837-24-3t

Fayette County, Sot. Taken up by Asa Cartmel, living 8 miles from the sentence of condemnation recorded against us in heaven, in consequence of our by the constitution is prohibited from the erestion of dealers, and every State individually—

For the Kentucky Gazette. ESSAY ON BANKING.

SECTION VI.

I think from the few examples I have given, t must be manifest that there is no reciprocity in the present system of banking. Banks fail either from necessity or from choice, it matters not which, as to the effects upon the creditors, for every holder of a note is a creditor, and they are left without any possible remedy. The stockholders are at perfect ease and safety, in their recess the triple of the stockholders. their persons and their property. Though the bank failed from choice, or from necessity, I will admit from necessity, in either case the charter secured the stockholders from all Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be nost paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

A DVERTISING.

I square, or less, 3 times weekly, \$1,50; three months \$1; six mouths \$7,50, twelve months \$1; or note of the stock, and made issues accordingly or otherwise. The discovery large and the stocknonders from an liability and loss, except the amount of their stock. But, who among us, the laboring class of the community, know any thing about how this matter was managed. Whether they, had paid in of the one million of capital, one or two fifths, or more of the stock, and made issues accordingly or otherwise. The discovery large and the stocknonders from an liability and loss, except the amount of their stock. But, who among us, the laboring class of the community, know any thing about how this matter was managed. Whether they, had paid in of the one million of capital, one or two fifths, or more of the stock, and made issues a constitute of the stock of the community and loss, except the amount of their stock. But, who among us, the laboring class of the community, know any thing about how this matter was managed. Whether they, had paid in of the one million of capital, one or two fifths and loss, except the amount of their stock. But, who among us, the laboring class of the community, know any thing about how this matter was managed. Whether they, had paid in of the one million of capital, one or two fifths and the stock of the community of the stock, and made issues are considered to the stock of the stock, and made issues are considered to the stock of t accordingly, or otherwise. The directors, I will suppose, reported at different times, a dividend to the stookholders of, say, 10 per ct. per ann. upon each share. But, here again we are in the dark. If two fifths had been paid, then they received the interest of 25 per cent. per annum upon it—if one fifth, 50 per cent. per annum. But, I will make the most savorable admission and say two fifths -- which amounts to \$200,000. And according, I think, to the admitted rules And according, I think, to the admitted rules of banking, would authorize the issuing of \$1,200,000 in notes. But supposing the bank to have been only 16 years in operation, the stockholders received in yearly payments, the sum of \$160 in dividence, upon each share, upon which they paid only two fifths, amounting only 10, \$40 which it forecast. to \$40 which at 6 per cent. per annum, would in the same time amount only to \$38 40, so that they received \$1 60 more than they paid in, with 6 per cent interest upon it. This calculation is at simple interest, if calculated at compound interest, the difference would be vastly greater. So that the stockholders, though they lost their stock paid in, still are rainers \$120 in each share—is not this high nanded usury?

I shall now leave the stockholders, at least for a while, and turn to the bank debtors. F we have seen had all his bright prospects blight d-his form, his stock and his furniture sold, or rather sacrificed by the bank, which reduce him to extreme poverty, and compelled him and his family to leave the place of their nativity, and go out into the wilderness to settle there. M. we have seen—although he failed in ousiness, according to the report of the commit tee of inve-tigation, from causes which he could not either foresee, nor prevent, and was actuated in all his business by motives strictly honest, and that the bank made what money it could out of him and his securities—yet, he was east into prison, where he has been about fitteen years, and so, immediately deprived of liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and mediately of life, for confinement and depression naturally waste human life. And T. though a bank creditor, fared no better than F. and M., for he was reduced by the bank from affluence to in solvency, and may have been cast into prison, too, by some of his creditors. While the stock holders, though they lost their stock, made two r three times as much out of it, as they could ave done in the same time by lending it at le al interest, and are at perfect case-secure in heir persons and property—beyond the power f harrassment. The absence of reciprocity, anst now I think be manifest to every reader.

pear by the framers of the declaration of Inde-pendence, to be the principal things which make human existence desirable. Hear their own words, in speaking of man they say, - "They are endowed by their Creator with certain un They have also made arrangements with a lalienable rights, that among these are life, lib celebrated manufacturer of SPONE WARE lerty, and the pursuit of happiness." And the tenor and spirit of the constitution of the United States maintains the same doctrine. then, pretty clear, that if a man imprisoned for and no fraud apparent, should bring sui for false imprisonment, and carry it up to the Supreme Court of the United States, w over heavy damages. The impressment of few seamen, or the murder of a citizen, by foreign power, are deemed just causes of war. Speeches are made in every quarter-drums rattle, and all is excitement, (and perhaps prothome, whose only crime is misfortune, and who vere as zealously devoted to the interests o their country as any others in it, condemned to a lingering and ignommons death in prison, without sympathy, without effort for their relief, and without even being thought of, but by very few noble spirits.

If Congress, as is their duty, had established "uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcie-throughout the United States." - Art. 1, Sec. 8, Clause 4 So as to relieve every honest debtor. on his giving up his property, from all legal oh ligation, there would have been paid by insolvent debtors ten dollars for one that has been paid. Friends might have helped them in business, but this they would not do, nor would any honest debtor receive, when he knew that asoon as he got a little property in possession. some engle-eyed creditor might come and seize it all. Besides, he would, with a light heart, have exerted all his powers to obtain the means of paying his debts, for the law of honor, and the moral law, he still felt strongly binding him to this duty. The condition of insolvent debtors in this State is happy, in comparison with most of the other States. The Legislature with most of the other States. The Legislature of 1820 and '21, greatly enlarged their privileges, and in 1821 and '22 if Precollect rightly, totally abolished imprisonment for debt. But as it is understood that no law can have a re have known him to be a most ardent relief heal the broken hearted, to proclaim deliverand obeyed and suffered and died, to deliver us

ther State, among the smallest, a very respec-table journal informs os that there are more than forty banks, only two of which have paid in the whole amount of stock, yet they want

to be allowed more capital.

With respect to the bank Z., I made my calculations from the most favorable admission; but now let me make it from the extent of the charter, one million of dollars. In consequence of which they issue three millions of dollars, upon the two fifths of stock paid in—and who can hinder them—so that the stockholders on a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the amount issued—nearly 7 per cent. on notes discounted and 3 or 4 per cent. per annum on exchange, &c., received in extreme target.

SECTION VII. Another evil is, favoritism, or partialities and rejudices. For example, A. and B. are midle-aged men, of established character, equally They have each a cash capital of \$5,000—they are disposed to go into business-say mercantile—they each get an accommoda tion, as it is cailed, at the Bank W. of \$3,000 and set out to purchase goods, and each lay in \$12,000 worth, by which they contract a debt of \$4,000. They return and open their goods and sell, some for cash, and some on credit their payments become due, but they have not sold enough for cash to meet them—they take notes at 60 or 90 days, negotiable at the Bank W., which with their cash amount to more than their debts. These notes they offer at the ank for discount-the bank discounts every cent of A.'s notes, but not one cent of B.'s .-Which enables A. to pay up to the day, which raises his credit with his creditors, while B. is trying to borrow the money, the collector is waiting with impatience, in consequence of which B.'s credit sinks; and after many unsucessful attempts to borrow it, is obliged to sell the notes be offered at bank, at the rate of 30 or 50 per cent. discount, and make his payment. They go and purchase goods again—A. purchases on better terms than B., because in higher credit -- and run in debt again to the same mount, as at first-they return and sell- and their payments become due. A. obtains the money as before and pays to the very day; but B. not willing to trust to the bank again, made up his money from other sources, and was pre-pared to pay to the day too; but the bank, who knows every body's business, to punsh him, perhaps, for speaking too treely about their conduct in discounting for A, and not for him, makes a heavy call, of 50 per cent. This nuexpected call, greatly embarrasses B, again—he

has no alternative, but to sed his customers notes, which he is obliged to do at an enormous discount; this besides the loss, displeases his customers, and consequently injures his business. Things go on this way for a while, till B. is much reduced and obliged to quit his business. B. is much reduced and obliged to quit his business, while A. always has plenty of money to buy goods, make his payments, and to secure every bargain that is offered, of goods and of property of every kind, and becomes very tich. We see from this small example, how easy it is for banks, which have nearly the entire control of the circulating medium, to put down one man, and to put up another. And if report be true, this favoritism has been practised to a vast, vast extent. Shall these things continue so? SECTION VIII . Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness an

Another evil is-power. Their power to operate upon our liberties, privileges and civilistitutions. In contemplating this subject, je my present feeble state of body and mind, in all its ramifications and magnitude, I feel at shrinking from the attempt to write any thing on the subject. But I feel constrained to say a few things, as hints, which may lead the contemplative mind to a thorough investigation of Every bank has more or less influence over its debtors, these who do business with it and re-ceive favors from it. This fact is too obvious

or proof. And that this influence is frequently nry, commonly, exerted at our elections of every kind, small and great, is a fact equally notorious. And that this influence is a istocratical, is a fact equally incontrovertible. Fo every bank, is an aristocracy in essence and na ture, smaller or greater, according to the di-mensions of the bank, and give their weight an influence to that party. I need not detain yo by entering into many particulars on this sub ect, but will immediately turn your attention o the late Bank of the United States, the reco lection, of which is fresh in your memories. In this bank we see the form, features, character 8. and conduct of a bank of stature and maturity And from it we may learn their general chan icter. Many approved of this bank, wholly but more objected to it wholly. In appoval, it must be acknowledged, though it had its wanings, in about 1820, '21, '22, and '23, that it furnished the best paper money we ever had The objections to the United States Back as umerous :- lst . That it was illegitimate-tha the Constitution of the United States does no allow of the existence of any such thing. this must be manifest to every man of commo sense, who will carefully study the constitution -for the constitution is ours, and the common sense construction, is the construction, which we the PEOPLE give to it. And we choose, in this matter, as in many others, to read and un derstand for ourselves. What was it that mad Washington's and Jackson's administration preeminently excellent? but their common sense conduct, according to the oath they had taken? Art. 5, Clause 9, Const. U.S. Which was a solemn appeal to the God of the Bible, t whom they had to render their final account.-They did not go back to the darkness of paganism to get lights for a christian nation I will now give a short extract from the Con-

"No State shall-emit bills of credit."-Art 1. Sec. 10. This prohibition certainly includes ever State, and if every State, the whole Unite States. And so the people understood it, of they would not have adopted it. For, in con-States. sequence of the depreciation of the old contiauce to the captives, and recovering of sight to nental paper money, as far as \$100 for 1, an the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruis-ed;" and took on him the form of a servant, gusted and injured by paper money, that they were determined to guard against its future against us in heaven, in consequence of our supposed to be about seven or eight years old about 15 & a half ham shigh, the two near feet has a small portion of white one each beet, and it the white near the root of the tail, supposed to be made by the computer, appears to be somety five Dollars, before me a justice of the peace for Favette County, by Frederick Bush, and Elward Carter, this 13th June, 1837.

The proposed to be about seven or eight years old deliver us from the power of the second death. Ustates, has a find and propared a good dwelling house & other convenient houses and propared a good farm, and had abundance of from whence did the Congress of the U. States, in the would take too much time to rectify them. Now, fellow citizens, this dartly with all the power of the second death. I have digressed too long, I must return. Fellow citizens there appears to be some thing very bewritching in this banking business that we wish the public to judge of the luxuries of life. And at length a ship dartly with all the mecessaries and even many of the luxuries of life. And at length a ship dartly with all the mecessaries and even many of the luxuries of life. And at length a ship dartly with all the mecessaries and even many of the luxuries of life. And at length a ship dartly with all the mecessaries and even many of the luxuries of life. And at length a ship dartly with all the mecessaries and even many of the U. States, it was not provided the constitution of the two larges of the U. States, in the constitution of the two larges and propared a good dwelf; his farm furnished him about the constitution of the two larges and propared a good arm, and had abundance of the U. States, in the constitution of the luxuries of life. And at length a ship dartly with all the mecessaries and even many of the

plications for charters for new banks. In another State, among the smallest, a very respectable journal informs os that there are more than forty banks, only two of which have paid in the whole amount of stock, yet they want to be allowed more capital.

This shows that allowed served from the stock of the second served from the stock. This, shows, that all power is derived from the people. The constitution of the States, or confederation, on ten years experience, was not liked by the people, is evident from the very first words of the people's constitution: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure amount issued—neary, per annum on exchange, &c., received in sixteen years \$480 on each share, which is rather more than \$400 profit, after deducting the loss of their capital we must at all sacrifices perpetuate. Again—"All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in the Congress of the United States."—At I. See, I, Con. U. S. "Granted,"—grant Art. 1, Sec. 1, Con. U. S. "Granted,"—granted by US THE PEOPLE—it is self evident then, that what was not granted was retained. Also in the above annunciation or preface to the conitution—we the people, &c. for such and such arposes. "The Congress shall have power." -Art. 1, Sec. 8. Here we say what power --Judicial powers are granted. Art. 3, Sec. 1.-

Executive power granted. Art. 2, Sec. 2, Clause
L. Again- 'The powers not delegated to the
U. States by the constitution,' &c. -- Amendments, Art. 10. This is a jumbled article, conidering it was composed by the great men of he nation; but the meaning appears to be, that the powers not granted are retained to the Many more extracts to the point might be given, but time forbids. However, to save time hereafter, I shall give one more extract, though rather out of place, from the constitution of Kentucky: "That all men when they form a social compact are equal; and that no man, or set of men are entitled to exclusive, separate, public emoluments, or privi-leges, from the community, but in consideration of public services. That this power is inof public services." That this power is inherent in the people, &c. Art. 10, Clause 1 and 2, Cons. Ky.

Objection 2d, to the U. S. Bank-favoritism. The grant of loans of thousands of dollars to some men, for unworthy objects, while others of good standing, pursuing an honest and honorable business could not obtain a dollar. And it was strongly suspected, if not proved, that the bank officers, at least, of the mother bank, were secretly concerned in cruel shaving and most enormous and impairous usury. How ever, the committee from Congress, reported, a year or two ago, so fully upon some subjects, among which this was embraced, that I shall

ay no mote.

Objection 3d—to the U. S. Bank—power.-This is an extensive, ponderons and crushing topic. First—the charter granted large powers, and the exclusive privilege for twenty years-as if for valuable d scoveries, or service rendered. Secondly-it medled with our electrical tions, and attempted to seize the reins of our government -- denounced the democratic party as marauders and vagabonds—threatened th community with ruin and starvation—defied he power that gave it being—menaced our chief magistrate with dread catestrophies and ssussinations. Nadir novelties, in this repubeard of, but for this fiendish monster.
Objection 4th-to the U. S. Bank. Four

inhs of the stock was private property, and one fifth public. If Government had a right to hold part of the stock, if had just as much right to hold the whole. But the matter was so contrived, that government should hold just enough stock to give the bank dignity; influence and favor among the people. And multitudes really eleved that it belonged entirely to the United States This they inferred from the deceptive name given to it, "Bank of the United States" While four fithe was private property and benged to citizens, alieus and foreigners under their control and management, while he United States occupied the menal place of a subservient third person. And the stock was transferable, so that four-fifths of it might pass into the hands of foreigners, lords and noble-or even some one of them, and thereby he would get the control of our circulating medium, to; great extent, a power which ought not to be in trusted any where, but in the hands of the peo ple, or their immediate representatives.

SECTION IX. man, and he not worth one dollar, have the en tire controll of the whole circulating medium as it now moves through Banks, and he may it any of the profits of Banking in less than half entury, own half the United States. that of course have the entire control of the siness, the ordinary amount of money is in cir culation-lle, as well as others, horrows from Bank a few thousand dollars-He fixes his eve on some place as desirable to own property in —He begins to make calls at the Bank in that lace and such other places as may be necessa ry to effect his object, of 10 or 20 per. cent, every 60 days-Atlength money becomes scarce -property falls-calls go on-property gets perhaps in person, but by an agent—When he has bought as much as he thinks proper, he begins to make large issues-money becomes plenty —property rises fast; gets high and in demand -lie sells all his, for two or three trines as much as he gave for it—if he has a mind to ruin the burchasers, he begins his calls again—if he has mind to favour them, he does not, but perhaps, outinues his i sues till he gets till his moneybut in the meantime has been calling and pre iring the way for purchasing in sor ces-And so on-til atter a while, he make ills in many places, and imploys many agent.
-And so goes on-purchasing; He now begin retain some property and to sell some; And goes on-making money plenty and scarce-purchaseing and retaining, and selling, until his wealth is immense. For the value of money , according as it is plenty, or is scarce; for i has but little intrensic value, even the best of it; gold and siver coin-While property; that is, Eands, Houses and Lots &c., have intrinsic be worth more or less, according as money representative of property. As for example A man with his wife and children, and all th necessary implements of husbandlry, and al the common domestic animals, lived on a plea-sant and fruitful I land, remote from all other

would not take all the money in the ship-I can were willing that it should go to the pubneither eat, drink, nor wear your dollars, nor build; me Houses with them if that is done, it must be done with these hands of mine; they might place my children to play with; But my House shelters us all very comfortably; from House shelters us all very comfortably; from winds, and rains, and sun, and dews; my farm and my herds afford us abundance of food—my flax and my flocks afford us abundance of clothing; and my springs abundance of pure good water; none of which your dollars can afford me; consequently they are worth nothing to me. Now what is true in this example, is true universally. And all the supposed difference, consists in this; that in communities, houses, and laums, and flocks, and herds, are numerous, and money will buy them.

In continuance—Respecting the Power of the United States Bandk; It had power to actract satillies, sycophants, and perhaps, pen-

the United States Bandk; It had power to attract satillies, sycophants, and perhaps, pensioners, and to create partizans, which taken all together made a great multitude. And the Back knowing its political and physical strength, boldly demanded, rather than prayed, for the privilege of existing twenty years longer. And the millions of the Bank party, supported by Bank power, and cheered by Bank favour, were so clamerous, daving and active, that they were a full match for the whole democratic host, with their veteran and skillful leader at their head—this act—and His alone, defeated the whole His act-and His alone, defeated the whole Bank army. Our whole Host, with our noble President, Jackson, at our head were never able to conquer it; It moved out of existence with flying colours in defiance of power. This Bink cost us, an immense sum of money, in the pay, and expenses of congress, while deba And then again about rechartering it. To say nothing about the time lost by citizens in talking, and reading their debates. A sum per-haps, in all not short of ten millions of dollars A sum sufficient to bless thousands of poor fam A sum five times greater than that, for which they exceedingly abused the late Post Matter General, because he, in his magnanimity, expended it in sending the Mail to numerous new settlements, which did not half pahe expense, and in sending it more frequently

Now, fellow democrats and patriots-it beoves us to look well to the banking business. I we do not, we will ere long loo e all that was ained by the Revolutionary War—We will oon be brought under a momed aristocracy, or perhaps, despotism. How soon may a coness be convened, that may think it, sincerely r from interest, necessary to have an other nited States Bank, similar to the last. For e bank has, or soon will, cease to be an electionering test. And we may not have a Jack-ion in the Presidential chair, to veto their charter. Or if we have, the advocates of a bank, may be so unincrous in both bouses as to orm a constitutional majority, (two-thirds, Art. 1, Sco. 7, Clause 2,) and so pass the act by ain strength. And they will have a vering medium, and the consequent embarrass nents, and losses of the people. For at this time, they can hardly pass from one State to mother, without loosing from two to five per cent, and perhaps more, on their money. A pretty heavy loss—fitty dollars on a thousand av as well remark now on banks generally hat the banks of one State, are commonly ar rayed against the bunks of another, and even of the same state—endeavoring to depreciate each others credit. Which cannot get der good feelings. But which is calculated to produce u barrassment, confusion, discord and disun-

Finally-It is for the good People of these Pinally—It is for the good reopie of these things shall trin resolution, pronouncing the late act continue soon not Shallwe slently and quiet of the County Court of Fayette in taking ly bear the I ss arising from an unsound circulating medium? Which must in the course of intely raid by the labouring classes.

Shall we sustain, perhaps, a thousand or more Banknig companies, after all that we have seen of them? The stockholders of which, s such, do not one cent's worth of productive abour in a year, yet receive in dividends or tock, probably more than sixty millions of ollars yearly. For I suppose that, in all the J. S., they have at least six hundred millions at ten per. cent, will produce the above suming classes-For where there is no labour there o wealth -- is a self evident truth. Shall we let the monied power, or power of money, re-main in the hands of the Banks? This is an immense power—as we have seen it in the Bank of the U. S., and other Banks—A power more to be dreaded by us than all other eartbly pow -A power, which He who calls things by their right names, for He made all things, calls the god of this world (that is, riches, which indudes money, and all that will command it) he most potent governing power, in the hearts

men by nature, of all others.
We have seen that the monied power is not in safe keeping—supposing that it never had and that it never would be abused,—why should we? for what reason? permit ourselves, we the People, to remain exposed to this destructive power? Why should we pay yearly such an enormous sum of money to the or the use of their notes, good or bad? Why hould we loose so much money yearly and i fure so many embarrasments from an unsound mportance to the great majority of the good But some may suppose that there is no remedy-I hope there is,

TO THE FARMERS AND MECHAN-THE CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY,

GENERALLY: THERE appeared in the columns of the Observer and Reporter of May last, two pieces over the signature of One of the pieces and presented to one of the pubishers for insertion in the said paper, who after reading it, promised that it urday and Wednesday's paper following; but alas, instead of its appearance according to promise; there appeared an

lie in the wordsthat it was first written, we believe the public would clearly understand it, ungrammatical as it is. The truth is, fellow-citizens, it was the sentiment it contains that galled them so severely, and prohibited its insertion. They are determined that we shall not be heard in our own defence, if they can

It will be recollected that on Saturday this article was presented, and on Wednesday following we received the promise that it should make its appearance in the Saturday's and Wednesday's paper, so that they had four days to examine it before they promised to publish it, and three days more before it received its veto Now fellow-citizens, this will show that the reasons assigned in the Saturday's paper, will not answer the purpose; and the fact is, they were determined, ns we have beenfully persuaded, that we should not be heard. We have therefore been compelled to resort to the expedient of defending ourselves by publishing the beforenamed article verbatim

To the Editors of the Observer and Re-

in hand-bills. porter. Gentlemen-There appeared in your paper of the 3rd ult. a piece over the signature of one of the people in which the farmers of the Chilesburg Precinct are severely censured and misrepresented, and which if true, is calculated to sink them on a level with the meanest and most degraded of the human kind, and all in consequence of a public meeting held at Chilesburg to take into consideration the late act of the County Court of Fayette inappropriating 100,000 dollars to be raised by an advalorem tax, and laid out in stock of the Charleston and Cinrinnati rail road. I therefore, being a farmer of the Chilesburg precinct, and one of those that composed the meeting above spoken of, feel it a duty due to the citizens that composed that meeting, and to my own personal character to defend them from the ungrounded and unprovoked attack, marle on them by the one of the people, but in making this defence, it is foreign from our design to descend to the low invectives, personal abuse and scurrility, that makes so prominent a feature in the publication of our accuser. We have neither time nor disposition nor do we believe that our readers have any relish for such productions. We expect o deal in facts and facts alone, and facts you know, are stubborn things, and as we expect to deal in facts, we will say that t is a fact, and one of which we are not ashamed, that at a meeting at Chilesburg, we did then and there pass a certhe above named stock, to be a usurpation of power unprecedented and not granted them by the constitution. We, therefore entered our solemn protest as gainst it. This, fellow-citizens of Fayette, is one of the enormous sins for which we have been so severely censured, and so grossly slandered; and has it come to pass, that in these United States of A. merica, in the State of Kentucky, and county of Fayette, that her citizens dare not call in question the acts of her own public servants, without being severely censured, grossly misrepresented and slandered, and the most opprobrous epithets heaped upon them? and all for what? yea, I ask for what? merely for calling in

question the doings of gentlemen in office. If fellow-citizens, the passing such resolutions, as we passed at Chilesburg, is to bring down upon us such heavy denunciations, what shall we do? shall we quietly and tamely submit to any and every thing that our own servants may see proper to impose upon us, and thus bow our necks and take the yoke, without even a murmur?-or shall we deliberately and manly take into consideration the acts of our own public servants, and give praise where praise is due, and blame where blame is due. The latter has been the course, the course pursued eople of these United States, especially to the citizens of the Chilesburg preand such I trust will be their course intimes to come. Our accuser not being content with denouncing the before na-ICS OF FAYETTE COUNTY AND med resolutions, to be of the most audacious and daring character, but through the acuteness of his optics he penetrates into the inmost recesses of our minds-yes, he tells with an air of infalibility, what is going on inour hearts, and People, and the following article, was attributes to us designs of the most infaprepared as an answer to the first of those | mous kind. In answering this part of the gentleman's rare production, we would refer the public to our words and actions; for out of the abundance of the should make its appearance in the Sat- heart the mouth speaketh, and what our thoughts design to do, our hands with all our might pursue. We make no boast as to the purity of our designs, our article statingthat it was so badly spe't, acts have been open and above board,

part being common farmers, we pretend not to be so eagle-eyed as to pry into the we leave that to infalibility itself, and instead of Mr. Van Buren. We never Courthouse, on Menday the 12th day of are content to judge of men by what they fired a gun, as some say he hates the say and do. Our accuser after having laid the foundation of his edifice, uponwhat he imagines to be our designs, he late war, and in favor of the Hartford then proceeds to the rearing of his immense fabric of assertions, misrepresentations and calumnies, all of which I shall not attempt to notice. His flighty next, but keep dark !? imagination augurs to him we are for war, interminable war upon the County Court, and upon the members of our Legislature, for taking stockin the Charleston rail road. If to call in question their acts be war, then indeed we are for war, (although we farmers are not accustomed so to call it) for we have called in "A Scathing Epistle." Upon a perusal of it, I question that act, and have protested and do protest, and will continue to protest against it, until that clause in our County Court or Legislature, or the two combined, to tax the people of Fayette in my estimation, extraordinary and erroned county alone, for any such mighty projects. We are well aware of all the arguments that are used to support this act, but as Mr. One of the People has not introduced them, we will not at this time expose them, for it seems, that such was the violence of his rage against us, that the entirely-forget to place any argument or reason in his production, contenting expose them, for it seems, that such was or reason in his production, contenting himself with railing instead of reasoning; he also says, we are for war against Lexington, against the whole internal improvement system, and against the agriculture and labor of the country. This is culture and labor of the country. This is after perusing this unusual epistle, that Gene all Jackson had retired to the Hermitage of without a particle of evidence to sustain it; for we passed no resolute, as yellow boys and white boys, and the sons of Uncle Sam could make him; he lution against Lexington, against the in-ternal improvements, nor against the lacing types administration, whose vision has been at any time, blessed, with the sight labor of the county: we therefore place all this to his fertile imagining genius; he next strikes at what he calls our maxim, which is, give us more cattle and we will which is, give us more cattle and we will which is, give us more cattle and we will which is, give us more cattle and we will which is, give us more cattle and we will which is, give us more cattle and we will which is, give us more cattle and we will great white Palace, by the strange virtue of their errord, had become as Crossus in wordly get more land; the first time I have ever heard a people censured for increasing their stocks of cattle, or for adding to their tracts of land. And please tell me, Mr. One of the People, what inducements are you offering to the people of Fayette, to great, this magnificent rail road? are you the fallen nation, and fiendlike, exulting in the not telling them, that you will facilitate commerce, and that it will have a tendency toenrich our country? tell Kentucky, tell South Carolina, that her interest is not to be promoted, that she is not to grow richer by it, and she will not make one foot of the road; in fact, is not money, which is but a substitute for land and cattle the great moving cause in this undertaking? but to show you that the writer was actuated more by malice, than by correct principles, and that he must have labored under some morbid derangement to call forth the spirit that it breathes, its per of mind-compare what he says is our maxim, with what he says a few sentences above: he says, we are against the agriculture and labor of the county, and directly afterwards says that we are for more land and more cattle; and nowigentle reader, please reconcile them if you can. If we were to attempt to expose all the little discrepances that appear in this of industry, should give over their parts production, it would take more time than great political theatre to be played by boyish we at this time see proper to bestow, suffice it to say, that we have shown the whole foundation is sandy, and having doubt. We all know youth's impatience sapped, that, the superstructure must neeessarily fall to the ground.

men of Favette, that the acts of the promature and ardent aspirings? Is it not en Chilesburg precinct are before you: they are the deliberate convictions of our minds. This meeting was not gottenup, to stir up strife and discord, nor was it strong foundation in which an after superstructure gotten up by aspirants for office; there tion may be raised to the heavens? But Mr are no office seekers among us that we know of, although we are persuaded that it would be better for us, and our state might yet be saved from bankrupcy, were we to elect sober steady farmers to the Legislature, instead of pettifoggers, who are loitering about the streets of what, such being the characterictics of the legislature. the city, in the groceries and grog shops, islators, would be the character of the legisla and at the card tables. We have no hos- tion? Let reason and every day sense, answer, tile feelings towards a member of the County Court, nor have we any towards legislative councils are filled—whether state of the members of the Legislature; but we national, but especially the latter-with young do believe they have transcended the men, we must expect to be visited by two afflict bounds of their authority, we care not for the money; we had rather pay four times as much in accordance with the constitution of our country, than to see treme vacillancy, that the ship will continue, as one dollar paid in violation of that sacred compact. We believe he people ought to interpose and check the progress of rising power, before the chains of despotism call fruit of youthful legislation. And I ask is such the fruit which the wants of this country are firmly rivetted upon them.
A FRIEND TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Fayette county, June 10, 1837.

For the Kentucky Gazette. TO MY COUSIN JIM BUCKET.

DEAR JIM, -We had high times here (Shelbyville) on the 29th inst. (May) .-We heard, some how or other, of that memorable morning, that the great and in the councils of the land; for from his own showing it is high time he should finally and showing it is high time he should have the showing it is high time he should have the showing it is high time he should have the showing it is high time he should have the showing it is high time he should have the showing it is high time he should have the showing it is high time he should have the showing it is high time he should have the showing it is high time he should have the showing it is high time he should have the showing the heart had a showing the heart had a should have the showing the heart had a showing the heart had a sho town at 9 o'clock, a m. Well, Jim, I forever decline the hard life of the politician.

know you would have been pleased to The object of this communication, is to exhave seen the uproar; as horses are not plenty in town, the fleetest on foot, was the more likely to obtain horses for the present occasion. That accounts for the present occasion. That accounts for the They seen put out, and shortly met what They soon put out, and shortly met what They soon put out, and shortly met what that age should give place to youth, experience to inexperience, steadiness and caution to wild and made the necessary arrangements. ness and rashness, is also inexplicable unless up Mr. Webster was to be mounted on Mr. on the grounds that he has a son, or son-in-law 's roany pony, and Mr. - to go in the stage. All in order—here they up into the tender embraces of his country. come. Mr. - mounted up in the stage, all his acquaintances believing him to be Mr. Webster, although just like Mr. — W. denounces the administration party; and Mr. Webster, was taken for a Cherokee though I am myself a youth, and possibly covet Chief, whom we supposed to be the travelling companion of Mr. W. When they arrove at the tavern, men, women abil arrove at the tavern, men, women, chil new doctrine to go uncorrected.

HANNIBAL. dren, and even negroes, had met to hear

him. You know I cannot remember speeches; but he took on mightily. I believe the meaning of his speech was, that we must make him President next time, smell of gunpowder. Now, Cousin Jim. to consideration the pecuniary affairs and some people say he was opposed to the Convention, and entirely anti-Republican. Just between ourselves, let me know what you think about it in your Your cousin,

NED BUCKET.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

LEBANON, June 9, 1837. Mr. EDITOR,—I observe that there is going the rounds an article from the pen of the vener able R. Wickliffe, which is captiously head am struck with two things which seem remarkable, as they emenate from a source so very

First, sir, I am astonished at the heat, and commendations. It is a rare occurrence to find a gentleman of Mr. W.'s years breaking would seem that the productions of such a tran-quil season should share largely in the same malignant assertion, and forced, unjustifiable and irrational deduction.

The reader, whose credulity or want of re heir creed, had become as Crosus in wordly st ore; in a word, such a character just risin from a hearty meal on this rare dish, "A Scatt ng Epistle," would be near ready to conjeure, that the liberty of the land was trodde the dust, its wealth taken ond divided a spoil by a bandit horde, who, enriched by the dire calamities which, their own recklesnes had wrought. Yes, sir, such and even mor would be the strange maginings of credulity and simplicity after reading the envious and stormy production of Mr. W.'s viper rage. But is there one idea, one single image, of his holding forth, to be found in the reality? The very question is offensive to common sense. Such being the singularly malignant and over wrought character of the epistle of the venera ble gentleman, and it being so diametrically opposite to that, which should and usually doe emanate from the pen of the aged and experienced, and such more especially being its char acter under circumstances so little calculated usal filled me, as before remarked, with pro-

But there was something more which seem ed to me to be strunge, passing strange, in Mr. W.'s whirl of thought and fancy. It was the novel doctrine, that, for the good and safety of the nation, age and experience should give place to youth and inexperience; that men in the ripest season of their intelligence, after gatherng in the full intellectual harvest of many years actors, tyros in the art of theatrical perfor That this, sir, is a new and dangerou mance loctrine, the reflecting cannot for a mome sarily fall to the ground.

In conclusion we would say to the free-life? Is there not rather, need to curb their W.'s strange doctrine is not so particularly dangerous to the youth of the land as to the government itself. Can it be necessary to explain the how of this? The fact is universally and they will rebuke the suggestion of the au ing evils; 1st, improvident, rash, unwise enact ments; and 2d, instead of a settled, steady policy, to which, the wants of community would soon conform, we must be subject to such ex it has done, to roll from side to side in a man-ner so irregular and fearful, that its safety must ever be a matter of the merest conjecture. Such, sir, would inquestionably be the politi-

demand? Do we not know that of all thing else the interest of our government calls for nothing so imperatively as for a settled uniform policy; to have which our statesmen must be, not as Mr. W. would have them boys, but men. I mean men in experience and intellectual acquirement, men too far advanced to be driv way wardly by that dangerous and shifting breeze which never fails to blow in the season of We heard, some how or other, on that youth. I would not insinuate by all this, that we need or should have the service of Mr. W.

sions a calm dispassionate production should figure they made on their return. Eve- display so much of the viper and provoked lion, is or other near relative, whom in the plentitude of his parental kindness, he wishes to see taken

For one, though I be in the main a whig, I

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Nicholasville and vicinity, (composed of citizens June, 1837, for the purpose of taking incondition of the country:

appointed Secretary, Dr. Alexander K. Marshall, in a brief and forcible address, explained the object of the meeting; whereupon it was moved, that a committee be appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting.

A committee was appointed, consis-ting of Dr. Alex. K. Marshall, Geo. Shanklin and Richard H. Ridgely, Esqrs,, who, after retiring a few moments presented several resolutions, which were stitute for those presented by the committee, which being read, were unanimous-

ly adopted. Resolved, That whilst the citizens of Jassamine, seriously lament the financial derangement of the country, they must acknowledge the absolute necessity which compelled the Banks of Kentucky

to suspend payment in specie. Resolved, That this meeting have en. tire confidence in the officers of the dif. ferent Banks of Kentucky, and believe ment of specie as soon as the Banks of erties, uor its foreign subjugation. other States will do the same.

Resolved, That the citizens composing the currency of our State, by receiving for our produce or property, the notes of or demand due us, we will receive the notes of said Banks.

Resolved, That the citizens composing this meeting, will use all fair and honorable means to induce the citizens of the the State, in discharge of their debts, and continue it. that, whilst they acknowledge the supremacy of our laws, we will view with distrust, the acts of such of our citizens as of the State.

Resolved, That whilst this meeting acknowledge the prudence of the officers of the Banks of Kentucky, in temporarily press their belief that the said Banks are in a safe and solvent condition; yet they will require of the officers of the different Banks, that prudence in the management of their concerns which will enable them at some short period to redeem their small notes, in specie, so as to give a circulaing medium of change to the country.

Resolved. That the officers of the Banks in Kentucky, be requested to make gradual calls on their debtors, of such percentage on their debts as will enable them, speedily, to resume specie pay ments; and if said Banks wish to main tain the confidence of the people of this Commonwealth, that they will, under no circumstances, increase the present debt lue them, by any new loan whatever.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Observer and Reporter and Kentucky Gazette, for pub-

O. ANDERSON. Chairman, ELLIS CORN, Secty.

From the Boston Transcript of May 22.

on.-We have in our possession the original autograph letter from Thomas Jefferson to a Cardinal of Rome, of which the subjoined is a copy. The letter was sent by a merchant vessel, but owing to a catastrophe attending the voyage it was not forwarded, the evelope having been destroyed and the address lost, The master of the vessel died at a neighboring town a few days since, and his son found the letter amongst the father's papers. It is an interesting letter in many respects, but is nothing more so than in containing Mr, Jefferson's unreserved opinion of Napoleon Bonaparte. The compliment paid to our townsmen, Mr. Tick nor, late professor of Spanish and French Literature at Cambridge, will be read with much pleasure by his friends here, and it is perhaps not unworthy of notice that it was written during his first absence, and is now published, after an interval of 19 years, during his second absence in Europe:

Monticello, in Va. Feb. 14, 18'. My dear Cardinal:-- In March, 1815, recollection, and of renewing to you the assurance of the sentiments of friendship our residence at Pasis, and of their cordial continuance. But I doubt whether Dr. Barton reached Rome, as an aggravation of his malady induced an early return, which was followed immediately

by his death. A few days ago, I received a letter from M. Marechal, Archbishop of Baltimore, in which he informs me that be sides your friendly expressions towards good health, and retain as much activity die's Bank would restrain the practices lin would sometimes leave our wake by

of body and mind as, at the age of 74, for which it has been instituted .- Pitts- | putting her head to the right or left, and we have a right to expect. My eldest burgh Mercury. daughter who had the honor of being of both political parties,) held at the known to you in Paris, lives also, and in good health, and has blessed me with ly from Biddle, on one point. The for- twenty miles from Warsaw. From its many grand children, and some of them mer thinks that naturalized foreigners have commenced another generation. My last information from yourself, di-

called to the chair, and ELLIS CORN, Esq. Americans, educated at Rome, who bore ers; and not until he has paid them to the were "neck and neck," and we were salwitness to your friendly patronage of uttermost farthing, will our own citizens uted with loud and continued cheers. No them, and brought me, from you, the and government be considered. two exquisite engravings of Belisarius and Moricada, chief d'œuvres of that art, which, placed among the ornaments of my house, renew to me daily the memory of your friendship. During the terrible revolutions of Europe, I felt great anxiety for you, and have never yet learnt with certainty how far they af. fected you. Your letter to the Archably discussed by Messrs. Marshall, bishop being from Rome, and so late as Shanklin, Wake, and Ridgely. H. Daniel, September, make me hope that all is Esq. then addressed the meeting and of well; and thanks be to God, the tiger fered the following resolutions, as a sub- who revelled so long in the blood and spoils of Europe, is at length, like another promethius, chained to his rock, where the vulture of remorse for his crimes will bee praying on his vitals, and in like manner without consuming them. Having been, like him, entrusted with the happiness of my country, I feel the blessings of resembling him in no other point. I have not caused the death of 5 or 10 millions of human beings, the devastation of other countries, the depopulation of my own, the exhaustion of all the Banks fully able to resume the pay its resources, the destruction of its lib-

All this he has done to render more illustrious the atrocities perpetrated for this meeting, will endeavour to sustain illustrating himself and his family with plundered diadems and sceptres. On the contrary, I have the consolation to the Banks of Kentucky, on the same reflect, that during the period of my adterms as specie, and that for every debt ministration, not a drop of the blood of in the last Peoria Register, and was writa single fellow citizen was shed by the ten by Mr. Samuel H. Davis, who was sword of war or of the law, and that after cherishing for eight years their peace and prosperity, I laid down their trust of my own accord, and in the midst county, to take the paper of the Banks of of their blessings and importunities to

But beginning to be sensible of the effects of old age, I feared that its infirmities might injure their interests, and may attempt to coerce the payment of believed the example would be salutary specie from their creditors, until a re- against inveteration in office; and I now sumption of specie payments by the Banks enjoy in retirement the comfort of their good will, and of a conscience calm and without reproach.

I have thus, my dear Cardinal, given suspending payments in specie, and ex- and nothing but that request could have saying as much to me of yourself in and had to run under this disadvantage. whose welfare I take cordial interest.

Before closing my letter, I will take vent, however, accept, dear Cardinal, upon the scene. the assurance of my constant and af-ORIGINAL LETTER OF THOMAS JEFFER- fectionate friendship and the homage of my high consideration.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

The U.S. Bank.

seven of them for specie received-and then its post notes. How can it meet beat her, and made us disposed to try. this storm? To hear some of the bankites talk, one would suppose the monster Philosophical Society, distinguished for sion of specie payments, bankruptcy and soul on board. "Go ahead, captainyou had, in a letter of September last, made kind enquiries after myself and my family. I feel a pleasure, as well as a duty in answering these myself. Since duty in answering these myself. Since bell that it had a tendency to check gambacture and so long as it let mains, it will be the nucleus of a thought it mains and nucleus of a thought it mains a thought it ma duties. I have enjoyed uninterrupted bling in that city, as to pretend that Bid- fifteen miles from Warsaw. The Frank

The editor of the Gazette differs wide. have no right to ask the debts due to them below. The citizens saw the boats apby the bank. The latter considers foreign proaching, and lined the banks as we pass claims as first and paramount to all oth- sed them. In passing, the two boats

New York Legislature, the Speaker re- whirl of the waterwheels. ceived the following letter from the respond belonged only to the victor, and Cashier of the Mechanics Bank at Alba- that distinction was yet to be won.

ny,-Ib. "Sir: I venture, in speaking for ourselves, to anticipate the cordial approba- boats, which till now had been abreast, tion of our sister institutions in saying that it will afford the banks of this city other with a slight occussion. The lawith some specia change, as they are about leaving the pity. The gentlemen ment to the Hause.

Very respectfully, &c.

THOS. W. OLCOTT." Mr. Olcott would have conferred much by making this announcement in favor of the mechanic and laboring classes. But it is nothing more than was expect. ed that the banks would reward the legislature in some way for legalizing a measure so well calculated to benefit

A STEAMBOAT RACE.

The manner in which the steamboat races, which so frequently end in the dread. ful destruction of human life, are conducted on the Western waters, is given in one of the hoats.

THE BANTER. On Wednsday morning, the 14th April, the captain of the Franklin stepped no board of the Philips, both boats being at Louisville, and, after the usual salutations, put his hand somewhat significantly to his neck. "What's the matter with your neck?" asked the captain of the Philips. "I strained it," replied the other, looking back for you the last run we made up."- 'Well," said Captain Mc-Clain. "if I can get enough freight for cussion than before; the alarm of the laballast, you shall strain it looking the other way to day." Thus the challenge was besought to desist, and assured that you the information you have requested, was given and accepted. The thing took the ladies in question, from their constiwind, and best of \$100 to \$75 were made justified so much egotism. In return that the Franklin would beat the Philyou cannot gratify me so much as by lips one hour. The latter got no freight

THE START. The Franklin left port at lo'clock, the liberty of requesting that if Mr. Geo. with her usual compliment of freight and gun, resounded from the latter. On board Ticknor, a young American, should be passengers, and proceeded off in gallant yet at Rome, as I think is possible, you style. The Phillips left at 35 minutes even more alarmed. Camphor, ammowill do me the favor of extending to him past 11, just as her challenger was pas-your countenance and protection while sing Six, Mile Island. She had no freight, there. His science, his talents, the but she had a good supply of pine knots, worth and correctness of his character, in addition to her stock of wood, which place him among the ornaments and was, for the most part, dry beech, and hopes of our country; and my particular excellent. The Franklin, being a daily friendship for him will add, I trust, a passenger boat between Cincinnatti and motive more for your notice of him. I Louisville, of course contracts for and obshould have given him a letter to you, but tains the best wood on the river. The that, having been three years on his trav- Phillips had about thirty cabin, and the els thaough Europe, I could not, with same number of, deck passengers; among certainty convey it to him. He was too the latter was a bugler, who from the hurto pass this present winter in Italy, and riance deck, sent forth several striking chiefly at Rome, and I fear indeed he airs, as the boat shoved off and got under may have left it before he can receive way. The effect seemed enchanting. this proof of my attention to him, or Merchants, a clerks. dray men, all dropof your friendship to me. In every e- ped their poursuits, and became gazers

OVERHAUL AT MADISON. Though the Franklin was observed six miles ahead on our leaving port, yet, from the bend in the river, and the increasing smokiness of the atmosphere, she was soon lost sight of, and not seen For years the people have been told again nutil we arrived near Madison, 50 of the infallibility, the strength, the con miles from Louisville. Here she had servative power of the U. S. Bank. stopped ten minutes, probably to deliver What has become of all these pretences, the mail, and was half a mile ahead as now? It has failed among the first, with- we passed the town. Thus we had gainuot specie enough to pay even its depos- ed at least 20 minutes upon her in this ites, and with the probability of a longer distance. Till this time, very few of the suspension than its contemporaries. Its pasengers knew of the race. The sight specie debt to Europe-the means on of the Franklin, the swiftest boat on the which it has subsisted so far-would ab- Western waters; the fact that she was six sorb five times the contents of its vaults miles ahead on our leaving Louisville, and - then it owes government eight millions, that we were now within hail, produced a belief in the minds of all that we could

PASS AT WARSAW. The boats kept about the same distance had been dead for years! They speak of from each other for the next thirty miles, it as the 'late' great regulator of the cur- to Warsaw, where the Franklin was comrency-and yet it has never ceased to ex- pelled to touch to deliver the mail. The ist for a single moment. Its existence Phillips shot ahead, and obtained five or was continued by treachery, with an in- six lengths when the Franklin was off aheritance, according to Biddle, of all its gain, under a high head of steam. She I took the liberty of addressing a letter former power and usefulness. How has gained upon the Phillips "mightily." you by Dr. Barton, a member of our it regulated the currency? The suspen- Then the contagion spread through every his science, who visited Europe for his distress, are the evidence. It could not keep her in the wake-huzza for the Philhealth and expected to go as far as Rome. regulate the currency of the State which lips! was in every mouth. Nothing I was happy in the opportunity he fur- rechartered it-how, then, could it regu- could exceed the spirit of the firement and nished me of presenting myself to your late that of the nation? Indeed, the very deck hands. The hatches were thrown points upon which its operations have been open; pine knots covered the deck, and directed, are the plague spots of the pres- two or three axes kept going in splitting and respect engraved on my mind during sure. Who has forgotten the shout of and breaking them; the deck passengers triumph which hailed its recharter? the were huddled into the bow, to give the boasts, that the efforts of the people to 'boat more dip; the chain waggons were crush it had been vain? How long is it hauled from one side to the other, as she since our state was agitated with the dis- careened; volumes of lurid flame issued cussion of its vested rights? and men de. from the tops of the chimneys, while nounced as Jacobins, who questioned its dense clouds of black smoke filled the atprotracted vitality? And yet its friends mosphere over us. It was plain that no argue from the premises of its decease! less excitement prevailed on board the Yes, it is and has been 'alive and kick- Franklin. Thus far she had been queen ing, all along. Instead of curbing over of the waters. Would she see herself me, on his leaving Paris some years ago, issues and speculation, it has been the eclipsed without making a mighty effort? you had, in a letter of September last, fountain of both: and so long as it re. The way that both boats went "was a

repeated failures she at last succeeded a few miles below Rising Sun. This is not a sound was heard save the sonorous On the last day of the session of the breathings of the scape pipes and the

ALARM OF THE LADIES,

A few miles above Rising Sun, the

and from ten to fifty feet apart, struck each much pleasure to furnish the Legislature dies, of whom there were twelve or fifteen on board the Phillips, became alarmed, and besought their husbande to may ask for it with entire freedom, you interfere. While this consternation preare at liberty to make this announce vailed in the ladics' cabin and state rooms. a different scene was witnessedd with out: the two boats seemed to be lashed together, the officers of each shaking hands across the railings, and the firemen more good uyon the community at large, and crews looking defiance. As the passengers stepped out on the guards on either side, they were promptly ordered back, that the boats might be kept in trim, the Phillips especially being so light that the weight of four or five men would careen her over like a canoe. The highest excitement prevailed. The Franklin no longer regarded the delivery of the mail, and, had Mr. Kendall's penalty been ten-fold greater, it would not have weighed a feather. The river in front of the boats, from the light of the furnaces, seemed a sheet of fire while the sky continued overclouded with the dense volumes of smoke which poured forth from the chimneys. Sometimes the Franklin would shoot ahead .- Our very breaths were held in suspense. Then would the Phillips recover her ground. and pass her adversary an equal distance. The cheers which had been sent forth a minute before were now returned with hearty good will and a determination to triumph, mixed with many horrid imprecations, was belched forth by the crews of both vessels. In passing Petersburg, the boats stuck with a more violent condies increased, the captain of the Phillips tutional nervousness, could not survive the excitement. Captain McClain yielded to their importunities and in passing the point above the town just named hore away and left the channal to the Franklin, while a hearty cheer, followed by a the Franklin it is said the ladies were nia, and all the restoratives on board flew around in profussion until the cabin ressembled a chemical laboratory

ARRIVAL AT CINCINNATTI. The Phillips fell in the rear of the Franklin, as above related, twenty-five miles below Cincinnatti. She maintained her distance to port, and came in three lengths astern, at ten minutes past one, having performed the run in thirteen hours and thirty-five minutes -- 150 miles.

RICHARD A. BUCKNER, JR.

GEORGE R. M'KEE, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

LEXINGTON Ky. Fayette, Scott, Jessamine, and Woodford; also in the Federal Court and Court of Appeals at Frankfort. Office on Upper street, 3d door from Frazer's

Lexington, June 9th, 1837-25-tf. TO THE AFFLICTED.

WM. ADAIR'S UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT TRUSS.

HAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the Hernia, Ruptures, or what is commonally called Bussen, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the application of my Truss.

George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky, Isaiah Plummer, do. do. John Moore's Negro man, Cythiana.

A. Symes, Nicholas county. Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county. Caleb Redden, Mason county. John Jacobs, 33 years, Maysville, Ky. John Jacobs, 33 years, Maysvine, Ry.
Jas. Inlow 63 years, Fleming county.
T. Daniel Clark's two sons Mason county. Willam Willoughby, do. do. Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming

Mrs. Funis' black, boy Fayette county. Jno. Story, 62 years. Georgetown Ky.

Moffitt's son, Washington county.

Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county. Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county.

Cabill's son Mason, county.

The above cases have all been cured, their ges varying from 4 to 68. The original certicates can at any time be seen in my posses-

Letters addressed to me at Shawnee Run P. O., Mercer county, Ky., post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the case will admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or WM. ADAIR.

june 17, 1837-25-1y,

LOOK AT THIS! LL those indebted to the late firm of Scorr & Chew, are particularly requested to come forward & make payment, as it is absolutely necessary for it to attended to.

I. & W. R. CHEW. Lexington, June 13th 1837.—24-1m.

those that are due.

OREAR & BERKLEY. Lexington June, 10, 1837-24-tf.

One more number will complete two years since we latterly have had charge of the Kentucky Gazette. From many of our patrons who subscribed at the time we took possession, there will be one year's subscription due the 1st July, unless sooner paid of \$3,50 .-And some of our old subscribers are in arrears from 19th April, 1833. We have not time to insert the Captain's explanation. heen pressing in our dans, but we have, nevertheless, deeply suffered for the want of the smal July, would save 50 cents, by paying before that We had no expectation that we should agree time-a sum not to be deemed trifling in these times, when the sight of a dollar is considered "good for sore eyes."

There has been a great mob in Boston, which originated at an Irish Funeral, where some difficulty occured between one of the Irishmen attending the funeral, and a fireman who was passing. Considerable damage was done to property-some lives lost, and many persons in. jured. The firemen, by the cry of "Fire." called out most of the companies in Boston, when they proved too powerful for the Irish.

The promised response of General Jackson to the charges made against him by Judge White, and which have been so frequently, and considering thehealth of the Gen. so indelicately called for through the whig papers, has been received at this office. The time it was received, and its great length precludes its insertion in to-day's paper, but it shall be issued next week-when we have no doubt the Judge's friends will regret that the ex-president had not followed the example of another great man, and withheld it altogether, or at least until a sproper time.

Mr. Kendall has replied to the tirade of abuse which was some time since pourd out against him by Robert Wickliffe Esq. We cannot approve of some parts of Mr. K's. productionit is too much in the manner of Mr. W. himself; but great allowances should be made for a man who has been so wantonly and unnecessarily goaded by his unrelenting adversary; and the fine sympathetic feelings which would be a if no paper was permitted to circulate as money under ten dollars, gold and silver would soon supply the place of tickets and five dollar notes. a recollection of the inveterate manner in which he pursued Governor Desha.

pamphlet form, an Etra Gazette, containing nati, at which resolutions were passed similar the addresses of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Ken- to those adopted at the Philadelphia meeting, dall. Any gentleman wishing to procure copies an account of which was published in our last. can have them at 75 cents per dozen by leaving Our limits will not permit their insertion; but their names, with the number of copies they may wish, at this office, any time during the

Our latest advices from England, are to the 15th May. Money matters were growing worse. The capitalists begin to shy the bills issued by the bank of the United States, and it is contended by many of the English papers that they would not be paid at maturity. Other papers admire the adroitness of Mr. Biddle in furnishing that country with a paper circulating medium, in lieu of the gold and silver which had been heretofore shipped to the United

Louis Philippe had commuted the punishment or Munier for attempting his life, to banisment for ten years, and had granted an amnesty to all confined for political offences.

In spain preparations were making for a decis ive conflict, which it was supposed would result in favour of the Queen.

The Wabash Courier gives the expose of the state bank of Indiana, from which we gather the following facts, which will go to shew how soon that institution can probably resume specie

payment.	2,516,790
Paper in circulation	
Due Treasarer of United States	1,350,846 35
Deposits	433,368 46
Dividends unpaid	59,046 91
Dividends unpaid	4,200
School fund	3,163 19
Sinking fund	3,103 13
Cash liabilities	\$4,417,414 91
	1 100 107 00

1,196,187 2 Spicie on hand \$3,221,227, 63 Money wanting to pay BOSTON BANKS.

1.609,466 Circulation Individual Deposites 4,465,249 30 \$6,074,715 30 Specie on hand \$5,091,868 95

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA. Treasurer United States do. Post office Department do. Pension office of North Carolina 1,451,518 Notes in circulation Dividends unpaid Individual Deposites 2,345,345 95 Specie on hand

At the request of some of our friends, we insert "A Friend to the Constitution," which was and I shall revisit my native state and firiends." issued from this press last week in hand bill form. We have made no alteration, except in

to do in manuscripts. anthor, we wish a fair investigation, and ex- and talents of Mr. Cheves, who succeeded Mr. the citizens of the county will not be dissatis- into office, represents the bankrupt state of that fied, and will sustain the court in redeeming institution. He says,

for those who have had the management of those improvements, seem to have been of the opinion that neither engineers, contractors or laborers belonged to the political party which we eshelonged to the political party which were almost immediately pouse, as they have cautiously avoided adversible for either in the columns of the Gazetta lising for either in the columns of the Gazetta lising for either in the columns of the Gazetta lising for either in the columns of the Gazetta lising for either in the columns of the Gazetta lising for either in the columns of the Gazetta lising for either in the columns of the Gazetta lising for either in the columns of the Gazetta lising for either in the columns of the Gazetta lising for either in the columns of the Gazetta lising for either in the columns of the Gazetta lising for either in the columns of the Gazetta lising for either in the columns of the Gazetta lising for either in the columns of the Gazetta lising for either in the columns of the Gazetta lising for either in the columns of the Gazetta lising for either in the columns of the Gazetta lising for either in the columns of the columns of the Gazetta lising for either than in some climes; but this is no until the number of the sum subject to attempt the sum which draft, and the greater part of the sum which draft, and the greater part of the sum which draft, and the greater part of the sum which draft, and the greater part of the sum which draft, and the greater part of the sum which draft, and the greater part of the sum which draft, and the greater part of the sum which draft, and the greater part of the sum which draft, and the greater part of the sum which draft, and the greater part of the sum which draft, and the greater part of the sum which draft, and the greater part of the sum which draft, and the greater part of the sum which draft, and the greater part of the sum which draft, and the greater part of the sum which draft, and the greater part of the sum which draft, and the greater part of the sum whi pouse, as they have cautiously avoided advervising for either in the columns of the Gazetta withdrawn. Accordingly, on the 12th of the culties of our condition? Any thing it happiness. A people that grow rich Lexington, June 22, 1837.—25-tf

will be found in this paper, may account for some of the disasters which so frequently occur on the western waters. The subject of those lisasters has occupied the attention of the citisens of New Orleans, and the Legislatures of the States involved to pass some law to prevent of the Bank, who entertained e savance

ness on board those boats. Sherrod, has published his account of the loss of that vessel in which he utterly denies that the of irredeemable paper," that vessel, in which he utterly denies that the boat was racing. We have not room at this

We give in this day's Gazette, Governor sums due. Those whose year will expire 1st Clarke's response to the Louisville committee. with his excellency in all his views; but we entirely accord with him in his declension of convening the Legislature.

In regard to the propriety of permitting the banks to continue business after the violation of their charters, we have doubts; but if the legislature should grant this privilege, we hope and believe it will be upon amendments to their charters, something like the following:

1st. That they shall at once commence the redemption of their notes of the denomination of five dollars, and so continue, until they are all taken in-never to be re-issued.

to redeem their ten dollar notes, and so to continue until they are all taken in-never to be sult to the country, in my opinion, from That within a certain other given time,

(say two years,) they shall in like manner, com-mence redeeming their twenty dollar notes—and when taken in, never to be re-issued.

4th. That no dividend shall be made in favor

of the stockholders, until the banks pay specie, upon presentation, of all their notes of whatever denomination, and for all checks for money de-By the course proposed, there would still remain in circulation, bank notes of fifty dollars and upwards, which would answer commercial business, and leave in circulation the constitu-

tional currency of gold and silver, for neighbor-At all points from which we have heard. where there are no change tickets, specie is plenty; and our citizens cannot have failed to ton, up to the day when our corporation issued their plaisters. And we venture to affirm, that

Large meetings of the citizens have been held We shall on Tuesday next, issue in in Baltimore, Pittsburg, Columbus and Cincinwe can say, that so far as our information extends, the spirit against bank monopolies pervades the union.

> We have received the second number of "The Louisville Chart of Commerce," published every Saturday, by JAMES B. MARSHALL Esq. Editor of the Louisville City Gazette. It is designed to give, 1, a general view of the home market. 2, The price of stocks in all incorporated companies in the state, whenever in the maiket. 3. All incidents connected with business in general. 4. Arrival and departure of steam boats, consignments 5. A close attention to foreign markets. 6. Commercial law. 7. Bank note tables. 8. Detectors of new counterfeits. 9. Abstracts from prices current of New Orleans New York, Philadelphi, a &c.

> We have no doubt the Chart of Commerce will be a valuable paper to the commercial community, and the number we have seen contains much to interest the general reader. Its by the distension of his arms, -yet we fear, two papers of a similar character, cannot be sufficiently supported in Louisville, to yield a fair remuneration to their proprietors.

> Our accounts from Texas have been so contradictory, that we know not on what to rely. Full credence may be given to the following, being an extract of a letter from a gentleman of high respectability, a native of this county,

dated "HEAD QUARTERS, OF TEXAS, "Camp Bowie, May 9, 1837. "Gen. Johnston left the camp on the day be fore yesterday, precipitately, and the command devolved on Col. Rogers. On the same day funeral honors were paid to Col. Henry Teal, who was shot in his tent about 5 o'clock of the morning of the 5th. He was killed dead—the ball having passed through his body, entering the breast, and passing out near the kidney.

"One individual only is suspected as the assassin, but the general imspression is that more were engaged in the morrder.

"The army has been dissatisfied for some time, and something of the kind has been expected.

"Gen. Jchnston had not recovered from the wound received in the duel with Gen. Felix Huston, and consequently could not exert himself for the army, as he otherwise would have done. Many threats have been made against his life, and some think him justifiable in leasuring the army. 1,853,148,07 ving the army.

"I am of the opinion that we shall have peace

We have heard it asserted by several, that the punctuation, which we are often compelled the Bank of the United States, whilst holding a charter from Congress suspended specie pay Although we do not entirely accord with the ment about the year 1819. By the exertions pression of public sentiment-and whatever Jones, this was averted. But Mr. C. in his that sentiment may be, we feel assured that expose to the stock holders, soon after he came

its honor by making the first payment required, which will only amount to four cents on each hundred dollars of assessed property. The stock can then, if required, be surrendered agreeably to the charter.

Although we may have been censured for our approval of all appropriations for the improve-Although we may have been censured for our approval of all appropriations for the improvement of our county roads, we shall scarcely be charged with acting from mercenary motives; for those who have hear of the enimon of the e

The account of the steam-boat race, which same month, the Bank had in its vaults but could constitutionally do instead of les- suddenly, and without much labor,

Mr. Cheves says further, speaking of the Bank stopping specie payment: "In Philadel-phia, it was generally expected. My memory further destruction of human life, by careless-ness on heard these heats. capt. Castieman, who commanded the Ben cherrod, her published his commanded to Ben cherrod, her published his commanded to Surfern the contrary, there was (14th) it cannot be forgotten,) a public and goner expectation, that the nation was about to surfern the contrary of the contrary o

> EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, June 8, 1327

To Messrs Snead, Joyes, Crow, Esar Keats, Rudd, and Heran, Committee, GENTLEMEN:-Having been furnish by you with the resolutions adopted st meeting of the citizens of Louisville, ging upon me the immediate convertio of the Legislature of our State, for di purpose of taking into consideration the embarrassments under which the country now labors, and the evils with wich it is threatened, in consequence of the derangement of our monied affairs; and having heard from the gentlemen representing the Bank of Kentucky and the Louisville Bank, such reasons as these institutions have thought proper to suggest upon the subject, I have, upon ma-2d. That within a given time, (say twelve ture deliberation, come to the conclusion, months,) they shall commence in like manner, that it is not at this time advisable to conthe adoption of such a measure at the present crisis. The following reasons

> A very short period of time has elapsed, since the monied transactions of the country have become deranged, and the suspension on the part of the banks of the payment of gold and silver for their notes has taken place. So short indeed has it been that the public mind has not had time to become settled; or to form an c-pinion of the propriety of the conduct adopted by the banks, or to determine upon such measures as prudence would dictate as best adapted to meet the present emergency, and to extricate the country every other part of the country upon from the evils that hang over it. Public confidence in the honesty of

Banks and their ability to meet their en-

have induced me to come to this conclus

gagements, is essential to the progress o every kind of business-to internal trade to the adjustment and payment of debts -and, indeed, under present circumstances, to every pecuniary or commercial operation, or even to the transaction of the most common business affairs of citizen and citizen. Every movement, therefore, on the part of the public authoritics, that might have the effect, even most remotely, to diminish this confidence, would be of great public evil and productive of the most pernicious results. in forming the opinion thus communica-To convene the Legislature at this time would, in my opinion, have a tendency to shake public confidence, not only in the Banks, but in the State Government itself. The very fact, that a necessity existed, sufficient to cause an assemblage of the Legislature, would excite uneasiness and distrust in the public mind. Apprehensions would be produced in the community, that the Banks would continue the suspension of specie payments, under egislative sanction-that a ruincus increase of paper currency would ensue, or that the Legislature might madly attempt to interfere with the obligation or contracts between individuals, and thereby in some measure destroy in them all morsize, like our own Gazette, would not seem to al sense of the necessity of punctuality in deter one from laying hold on it, as he might their dealings, and create a public expect to get through it, without great fatigue by the distension of his arms, —yet we fear, two contracts. A large majority of the people of this State, so far as I have ob. tained information on this subject, are opposed to a call of the Legislature at this time-they do not deem it necessarythey believe it could accomplish no public good. They look to the action of the General Government for a remedy for the present deranged condition of the currenis to meet in September next, and the camp, is a man without influence apeople are opposed to any action of the mong his people. We understand that State Government, previous to that period. It would not now be practicable to is a chief of much influence with his call a meeting of the Legislature earlier tribe. than some time in the beginning of next month. That would be a time very inconvenient for the members to leave home and ati me peculiarly unfavorable to calm, dispassionate deliberation. It would immediately preceived our annual elections, and might produce the most disastrous consequences. It would open theatre upon which the demagogus would have an almost unlimited scope for the exercise of talents, used alone to promote his own selfish views, by playing fort, consuming the Court House, Jail, judices of the people, A state of alarm ical to the operations of reason and reflection, and, in this state of agitation and rashness, before the public mind should become tranquil, our annual elections would occur under circumstances so obviously disadvantageous, that no good could reasonably be anticipated to result

from them. he Legislature, if now convened, could alleviation to the pecuniary embarrass. well aware of the character of those It has no constitutional powers to enact | ron had not sailed from Pensacola at stop laws, or any other law injurious to the latest dates. It was to have sailed the rights growing out of public or pri- on the 25th ult. vate contracts. It would not relieve the Banks from any liabilities they are un- EXTRACT FROMAN ESSAY ON INDUSnal, upon reflection, would desire the the means not only of subsistence, but

sening would tend to increase the evils soon become luxurious and effeminate. that now afflict society.

The conduct that the Banks ought to adopt in the management of their business is so obvious that there can be but one coinion about it-that line of conduct they can follow without the aid of further legislation. The amount of their notes in circulation ought to be diminished by small but regular calls upon their debt. This diminution of their paper in circulation ought to be effected so gradually as not to produce a sudden pressure: It strengthens the body, braces the the process ought to be slow, yet a cermind, and aids other virtues. It gives tain one. By adopting this policy, they san inspire public confidence in the prumanagement of their concerns, and ic a short time place themselves in a conlition to loo able to resume the payment of their notes in gold and silver. Any othr line of conduct on their part will be tal, not only to their existence, but runous to some of the best interests of so-

I have carefully examined into the condition of the Banks of this State and their means to meet their liabilities. No doubt is, or ought to be entertained of their a. bility to discharge all their engagements, and, by an kenest and faithful application of the powers with which they are entrusted, to restore the currency in a very short time to its former healthful condi tion. The present situation of affairs, has placed in their hands high and responsible duties. If in the discharge of their duties they do, instead of violding to the love of gain, alone consult the welfare and prosperity of the country, (and, that they will be actuated by this feeling we are assured from the high character and great moral worth of the Directory,) no reasonable doubt can be entertained, that the Legislature will, when it assembles, relieve them from the forfeiture of their charters-not by justifying the act of suspension, or authorizing its continuance, but morely by excusing it as the effect of imperious necessity.

I feel a deep abiding sympathy with the citizens of Louisville, as well as those in whom this calamity bears with an unsparing hand. I deplore the occasion and fashionable auditory. he circumstances that surround our latey happy and prosperous country, with so much gloom and despondency, I would to God, that it were in the power of the State Government to afford relief to the suffering citizens, Their own pru-dence and firmness are now their best and surest reliance-their patriotism and good sense, combined with mutual confi dence, mutual aid, and mutual forbearance, will enable them to meet and overcome the danger. I have been alone actuated by an imperative sense of duty ted to you.

Your ob't humble servant, JAS. CLARK.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER,

CHARLESTON, June 1-5 P. M. LATEST FROM FLORIDA .-- From a pasenger arrived yesterday on board the steambeat John Stoney, which left lady's death: Elack creek on Monday last, we learn that intelligence has been received that intelligence has been received that an expedition, under Lieutenant R. M. PEYTON, of the army, had been undertaken from Lake Monroe to And the air that was filled with its prec the upper part of the St. John's river; perfume, May sigh for its fragrance—in vain! that Lieut. PEYTON had discovered a For the storm has appeared, and its glory i lake, heretofore unknown to the whites the Indians were cultivating large. The tempest passed by-and it lies with the property of Colonel Rees) having discovered the camp of Lieut. P., had blast!

And its glory was spoiled by the power of the blast! come in and given themselves up. The negroes state the Indians did not intend to emigrate, but would re-commence hostilities in a few weeks; and that Powell who has been represented to the contrary by all the other Indians The Congress of the United States who have come into Gen. Jesup's the fact is otherwise, and that Powell is a chief of much influence with his tomb?

> BEACON OFFICE.) Norfolk, June 4, 1837. DESTRUCTIVE CONFLA-

GRATION. The beautiful village of Suffolk has suffered from a most destructive conflagration. It broke out on Saturday morning at the lower part of the village, and gained in spite of every efand a number of stores and dwellings The loss is very heavy, and but slight ly insured :-- About FIFTY DWEL LING HOUSES consumed.

FROM THE SOUTH

By the arrival yesterday morning of the steam packet South Carolina from Charleston we have the papers of that city of Friday, The Indians, it was feared, were playing shy till the mind arises from a settled conviction that moment of striking a blow had arrived. Some thought more favorably of their dopt no measure that would bring and intentions, but Gen. Jesup is probably ment under which the community labors. he must deal with. The U.S. Squad-

This is a country which affords all

They presently sink again into poverty, or their wealth is confined to a few. They lose their strength and vigor, and the spirit of liberty; and fall an easy prey to the first powerful invader, or ambitious usurper. A habit of industry is first acquired by necessity: and once acquired, it may continue for a while, after the necessity abates, unless circumstances alter too suddenly. It strengthens the body, braces the patience in adversity, courage in danger, and perseverance in difficulty. No people ever maintained their liberty long, after they ceased to be industrious, and became dissolute and luxu-

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THEATRE. company, have at a very enormous expense, produced the grand melo dramatic and scenic spectacle of CHERRY AND FAIR STAR. I, before last evening's performances, had an opportunity of seeing at the private rehearsal, the effect of the scenery and machinery; and do say that it surpasses any and every thing of the kind, that I ever beheld in this section of the country—the happy effort of the artist and the well regulated machinery, together with the entire delusion is deserving the highest commendation. It is truly astonishing that our citizens should feel so indifferent towards deserving industry; what can be the cause of it? it cannot be the want of taste; and surely at such a time as this, when the mind is sarely oppressed, that it makes the most intelligent and energia of the discourse of the control of the tic of our merchants, mechanics and trading when an hour or two's looking on a spectacle altegether pleasing to the senses and optics, would relieve the mind, and at least dissipate the common dull saying of "hard times," "hard times," let us then for the present, being in all probability, the only chance afforded us, for some time to come, to witness a spectacle combining art, ingenuity and talent, go and give that assurance by our presence that we have yet left some of that proud ambition, which in MAIR STAR, MISS CLARKE, surrounded with her many constellations, with a numerous and fashionable auditory. THESPIS.

From the Observer & Reporter. DIED—In this City, on Friday morning ast, CAROLINE HARRISON, daughter o Daniel Bradford, Esq. in the 14th year of her age. In recording the death of this young, interesting and accomplished girl, we may be permitted the privilege of saying, that to the friends who knew her—who had witnessed her purity of heart, amiableness and beautiful simplicity of character, the "king of terrors" could not have brought a greater calamity by his desire—a mother's eye delight to look on—a brother or a sister to be proud of. Could the deep and united prayers of an afflicted family, and a numerous circle of friends and relatives, have realled on High, she had yet been among us, loving and beloved. But she is gone—and nothing remains but the memory of her many virtues, and the consolation that she died in the hope of a blissful immortality beyond this vale of tears, which should cause her parents, rela ives and friends, with more cheerfulness, to sub mit to this inscrutable and afflicting dispensa tion of Providence.

The following lines were communicated to

fields of corn, that twelve negroes (the The wild winds rushed on-and it bowed as

The form of our loved one lies low;
Her sweet smile can charm us no more.
And the hand of the spoiler hath passed

her brow,

And its beauty, ah! who can restore?

The bright eye that sparkled with purest delight, Is closed in the darkness of death's gloomy And the smile that the dark clouds of stief

Thou art gone—but we'll think on the yet; Thou art dead—but thy nameshall survive, For the heart that once knew thee, will never

And shrined in those hearts thou shalt live, Redeemed from the grave and free from decay. As the spirits that love the—and deathless as By the smile which death could not de-

By the death-scene so tranquil and still,

We'll think of thy spirit as dwelling in joy,
And freed from the thraldom of ill. We'll deem that thy spirit will sometimes de-

To the scenes that it loved-and our pathway And the tear that will hallow the wreath we

will be bright with the thought of our loved June 17, 183 7.

DIED-In Liberty, Clay co. Mo., on Wednesday, May 24, Mr. George W. Headley, son of John Hendley, Iormerly of Lexington, Ky. The deceased was a young gentleman of fine moral character—and he died much regretted by his friends and acquaintances.—Communicated.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE firm of MULLINS & KENNETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, are requested to make payment to J. N. KENNETT, who has purchased the entire establishment, and will pay all the debts of the firm.

C. L. MULLINS.

J. N. KENNETT. June 16, 1837.

J. N. KENNETT ILL continue the business in the same house, and will be thankful for the pub-

c and his old customers, to give him a call Lexington, June 20, 1837.—25--6t.



Supply of Specie. OTWITHSTANDING the suspension of specie payments throughout the Union, SYLVESTER still continues to redeem all PRIZES, however large, in GOLD or SILVER at the lowest current rates, and pledges himself to effect this at every sacrifice. Let all who feel the pressure of these calamitous times, send us a \$5, \$10, or \$20 bill of any solvent bank, for chances in the following Magnificent and well diversified SCHEMES, and you MR. EDITOR,—It will be seen from the bills of the day that Mr. Porter, the Manager of the present Theatrical Company in our City, with that industry so characteristic to himself and tion to the Ever and All Lucky
S. J. SYLVESTER,

13 Drawn Numbers in each pack of 25 Tickets!

130 Broadway N. Y.

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 5 For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. To be drawnat Alexandria, Va. Saturday, July 1, 1837. CAPITALS.

30,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,000 dolls! 25 Prizes of 1,000 dolls!—25 Prizes of 500 dolls! 28 Prizes of 300 dolls!—200 ls! 28 Prizes of 300 dolls!&c. &c.
Prizes of 200 dolls!&c. &c.
Tickets only Ten dollars.
Tickets of a Package of 25 Tickets

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 130 Dollars. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

25.000 dollars. 15 Drawn numbers in each 25 Tickets!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 4.

For the Benefit of the Town of Wheeling,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday,
July 8, 1837.

Capitals. Capitals.

25,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,500 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,500 dolls! 3,500 dolls! 3,500 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,000 dolls! &c.

10 Prizes of 500 dolls!—20 Prizes of 250 dolls!—40 Prizes of 200 dolls!—172

Prizes of 150 dolls—200 of 125

dolls! &c. &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars. - Shares in proportion. Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets will be sent for 120 Dollars. Halves and Quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

25 Prizes of \$1,250:

GTGRAND SCHEME!! CO

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 6. For the Benefit of the Petersburg Benevo-lent Mechanic Association.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, July 15, 1837.

CAPITALS.

25,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 7,915 dolls! 25 of 1,250 dolls! 50 of 500 dolls! 50 of 200 dolls! 88 of 150 dolls! 63 of 100 dollars. &c. &c. Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A Certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets II be sent for 130 Dollars-Halves Quarters & eighths in proportion.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, CLASS 6. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. Saturday,

SCHEME. 20,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,000 20,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,000 dolls! 1,640 dolls! 20 of 1,900 dolls! 20 of 300 dolls! 8c. &c.

Tickets for Five Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent on receipt of \$65. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion.

\$30,000!!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Town of Wellsburg. CLASS No. 5 FOR 1837. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, July 29, 1837.

SPLENDID SCHEME! SPLENDID SCHEME!

30,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 3,140 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2 000 dolls! 50 of 1,600 dolls! 20 of 500 dolls! 20 Prizes of 300 dolls! 123 Prizes of 100 dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets in this Magnificent Scheme may be had for \$130—Packages of Halves and Quarters in preportion.

oportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y.

Fayette County 88. TAKEN UP, by Samuel Akin on the Ver-

sailles road, 5 miles from Lexington, one old white horse, marked with the gear, about 15½ hands high no brands perceivable; appraised by Wm. Edge and John Parker, Jr, to \$10.

April 3d 1837. JNO. PARKER, J. P. J. C. RODES, clk,

Fayette County ss. TAKEN UP, by Patrick Kegan living abou 6 miles from Lexington, between the Hickman and Tates Creek road a Bay Filly, supposed to be 3 years old, about 14 hands high, a large but dim star in her forehead, heavy tail; no other marks or brands perceivable; unbroke; appraised to \$30 by Geo. W. Neet, and Fleetwood Smith; before me, this 14th of

DANL. BRADFORD, J. P. J. C. RODES, clk F. C. C.

Anniversary Celebration. THERE will be a BARBECUE at Isaac Yarnall's seven miles from Lexington on Yarnall's seven miles from Lexington, on the rail road, on the FOURTHOF JULY next.
The citizens of the City and County may rest assured that no exertions shall be wanting on the part of the proprietor to render all who may desire to celebrate the glorious Annivergence of American Independence in that mansary of American Independence, in that man-ner, comfortable and agreeable.

Fayette co, June 21, 1837—t4th July.

NEW GOODS.

Orear & Berkley. ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND SPLENDI

STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER Goods.

Our Stock being complete, we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articles—as we presume those wishing to purchase, will examine for themselves. We therefore respectfully solicit a call from our friends and customers, and the public generally, and give our pledge that they shall be accommodated on as good terms, as in any part of the western coun-OREAR & BERKLEY. Lex april 21, 1837-16-tf.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE }

THE regular trips of the atternoon Passenger Car to Frankfort, and the morning Car from Frankfort, will be resumed in a few days. The hours of departure will be so fixed as to accommodate the travel through, to, and from Louisville, without delay at Frankfort. The Lexington morning Car will arrive at Frankfort before the departure of the accommodation Line of Stages for Louisville; the afternoon Car will arrive at Frankfort in time for the mail line to Louisville.

The morning Car from Frankfort will leave immediately after the arrival there of the mail stage from Louisville; and the afternoon Car will leave Frankfort, immediately after the arrival there of the arrival there of the arrival there of the arrival the arri rival there of the accommodation Stages from Louisville. Both lines of Cars will connect at Lexington with the mail and accommodation lines for Maysville.

OFFARE—One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents.

H. McCONATHY, Clerk. Lexington, May 30, 1837—22—tf.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS; A FRESH SUPPLY.

JUNE, 1837. R. SAMUEL C. TROTTER at his old stand on Cheapside, has received a fresh importation of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, which with his former stock render his assort-

ment full, general, and complete.

The Medicines he sells, shall be fresh and of good quality—and his prices moderate.

OF PRESCRIPTIONS put up with neatness and

June 1, 1837. - 22-tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT N. & H. SHAWS FASHIONABLE
HAT STORE, six dozen very superior
White and Rusia, HATS.
may 3, 1837—18 tf.

DOZEN superior OLD PORT WINE, for sale by J. T. FRAZER.

Lexington, May 30 1837.—22-tf.

SAMUEL OLDHAM.

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER ETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for their past favors so liberally extended to him for the last 10 or 12 years, and as he is determined to give his attention and exertions, as usual, to his business, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of their favor. His DRESSING ROOM is still at his old well known stand, on Main Street, Lexington, just below Mr. John Brennan's Hotel, and nearly opposite the Lexington Library, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers generally. friends and customers generally.

He would also wish to inform the public that

BATH-HOUSE

Is in full operation for the present seaso and clean, and good attendance. WARM, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS. At all hours from 5 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.

He also wishes to invite attention to sundry articles in his line, such as Florida and Cologne Water, and Pres-

ton's Salts. Also--Wigs, Top Pieces, Braid Curls and Puffs; new fashion Fore Pieces for elderly Ladies; Changeable Braids, do. do. do.

PANCY SOAPS AND OILS. Of every description; and all other articles in his line as usual, such as he has been in the habit of keeping. He has on hand some first rate RAZORS,

That he can warrant; Shaving, Clothes, Hair and Hat BRUSHES; Ladies' Pin Cushions, with screws to fasten to their Work Tables Recoilect, his CURLS are of the latest and newest fashions, just received.

May 25, 1837.—21-3m.

NOTICE.

THE Parlnership heretofore existing between S. P. Scott and Joseph Chew has this day been dissolved by the sale of the interest of S. P. Scott to WILLIAM R. CHEW. The business will be continued under the firm of J. & W. R. CHEW, who will settle all the business of the late firm, both in the payment and receipt of debts.

S. P. SCOTT. JOSEPH CHEW.

It being imperiously necessary that the business of the old firm should be settled up, we carnestly request all who are indebted to it, to come forward and pay without delay.

The customers of the house are respectfully solicited to continue their favors.

solicited to continue their favors.

J. & W. R. CHEW. may, 11th 1837—18-2m.

50 Dollars Reward.

AS decoyod from the subscriber, living AS decoyod from the subscriber, living in Fayette county, 7 miles Lexington, on the Lexington and Richmond Tunnpike Road, on the 12th inst. by some nefarious wretch a NEGRO GIRL named CYNTHA. In her 19th year, of a slender delicate make, perhaps not more that 4 feet 6 inches high, very narrow feet, rather long visage; her color not so very black, though she is wholly of the African race. She took with her a vellow linear dress, two black, though she is wholly of the African race. She took with her a yellow linsey dress, two white muslin dresses, one brown figured silk dress, with some other clothing. Her escape is the most singular, as not the least suspicion rested upon her. She has left behind, her distressed parents and Taill brothers, all younger than herself—the whole family living together. The above reward will be given for her restoration, if caught out of the State, and Twenty-Five Dollars if taken in the State, and all resonable charges paid in addition.

MALEXANDER CRAWFORD.

CHINN & GAINES

HAVE now received their entire Stock of FANCY GOODS, and can offer to those who wish to purchase, a very large assortment of French worked single and double COLLARS and CAPES, PAINTED LAWNS, JACKO-NETS and MUSLIMS, which will be solid low, and to which we invite the attention of purchasers at (Morrison & Bradley's old stand,) No. f. 24 Main Street.

N. B. A large lot of Rice's KID SLIPPERS, may 3, 1937-18-4.

EXPRESS MAIL.—Proposals for carrying a daily express mail on horseback, for the purpose of conveying slips from newspapers, in lieu of exchange newspapers and letters, (other than such as contain money,) not exceeng halfan ounce in weight, marked "Expres Mail," and public despatches from the 1st day of January, 1838, to the 30th June, 1842, inclusive on the following routes, will be received at the Post Office Department until the 20th day of July next inclusive, to be decided on the 24th day of said July.

Or The Postmaster General will be desirous of making a temporary contract with those whose bids may be accepted for the folowing service to carry an express mail during he last quarter of the present year, viz: From 1st October to 31st December inclusive, on the same terms as may be accepted under this advertisment, and hopes that all persons making proposals will have in view a commencement of service on the said 1st of October.

No. 30. From Dayton, O. by Richmond, Indiana to Indianopolis, 112 miles and back.
Leave Dayton every day at 12 p m, arrive at Indianopolis by ½ p m next day.

Leave Indianopolis every day at 11½ p m, av rive at Dayton by 2 p m next day.

To stop at two other intermediate points No. 31. From Indianopolis to Terre Haute 72 miles and back.

Leave Indianopolis every day at 1 p m, arrive at Terre Haute by 9 p m.

Leave Terre Haute every day at 12 p m, arrive at Indianopolis by 11 p m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 32. From Terre Haute to Vandalia, Ilinois, 99 miles and back. Leave Terre Haute every day at 91 pm, arive at Vandalia by 8½ a m. Leave Vandalia every day at ½ a m, arrive

at Terre Haute by 1 p.m.
To stop at two intermediate points if requi-No. 33. From Vandalia to St. Louis, Mo. 65 miles and back. Leave Vandalia every day at 9 a m, arrive at

St. Louis by 4½ p m.

Leave St. Louis every day at 3½ p m, arrive To stop at two intermediate points if requi

No. 35. From Cincinnati, O. to Georgetown, Ky. 70 miles and back. Leave Cincinnati every day at 8 a m, arrive Leave Georgetown by 5 p m.

Leave Georgetown every day at 84 p m arrive at Cincinnati by 7 a m next day.

No. 36. From Georgetown by Frankfort and Shelbyville to Louisville, 70 miles and

Leave Georgetown every day at 51 p m, ar-Leave Georgetown every day at 52 p. m, arrive at Louisville by 1 a m, next day.

Leave Louisville every day at 12 m, arrive at Georgetown by 8 p m.

No. 37. From Louisville by Elizabethtown

to Glasgow, 93 miles and back.
Leave Louisville every day at 2 a m, arrive at Glasgow by 4 p m.
Leave Glasgow every day at 8 p m, arrive at
Louisville by 7 a m next day.
No. 38. From Glasgow by Gallatin to
Nashville, Te. 91 miles and back.

Leave Glasgow every day at 1 p m, arrive at Nashville by 11 p m. Leave Nashville every day at 81 a m, arrive at Glasgow by 71 pm. To stop at one other intermediate point if re-

No. 39. From Nashville by Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, and Fayetteville to Huntsville, Ala. 117 miles and back.

Leave Nashville every day at 112 p m, arrive at Huntsville by 12 p m, next day.

Leave Huntsville every day at 42 p m arrive at Nashville by 8 a m next day.

Proposals for running this route by Franklin, Columbia, and Pulaski, 123 miles and back, will be considered. will be considered.

No. 40 From Huntsville to Elytown, 99

miles and back. Leave Huntsville every day at 2 p m, arrive Leave Flytown by 1 a m next day.

Leave Elytown every day at 2 m, arrive at Huntsville by 4 p m.

To stop at two intermediate points if requi-

No. 41. From Elytown to Montgomery, 102 miles and back. Leave Elytown every day at 11 a m, arrive

at Montgomery by 1 p m.

Leave Montgomery every day at 21 p m, arrive at Elytown by 3 a m next day.

To stop at two intermediate points if requi-

Each route is to be bid for separately. The sum, and the residence of the bidder should be distinctly stated in the bid. The sum should be stated by the year. No proposal will be considered unless it be

accompanied by a guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form,

"The undersigned "The undersigned guaranty that if his bid for earrying the Express Mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 1st day of October next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service processed. ient sureties, to perform the service proposed. This should be accompanied by the certificate

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other satisfactory testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

The Postmaster General reserves the power of changing the schedules, but not so as to increase the expedition, without making the additional compensation authorized by law.

The mails are to loave precisally at the time. The mails are to leave precisely at the time

Five minutes only are allowed for open and closing them at an intermediate office.

The pay of the trip will be forfeited by a fail. ure to strive in time, and this forfeiture may be increased into a penalty not exceeding ten times the pay of the trip, according to the circumstances under which the failure happened. For a repetition of failures the contract may be appulled.

No excuse whatever will be taken for a fail-

Departures and arrivals are to be regulated by the apparent or sun time.

Double stock will be paid for where it is actually employed, when the mail regularly exceeds

eventy pounds in weight.

If it should become necessary at any time to iscontinue the service, a result which is not exected, the contractors will be entitled to re-

pected, the contractors will be entitled to receive two month's extra pay.

The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "Proposals for the Express Mail," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbie.

Those who enter into this service must make
up their minds not to let bad roads, nor storms, rflouds, nor casualties, nor dangers, prevent

their performance according to contract.

AMOS KENDALL. Post Office Department, 16-t24th July.

LAW NOTICE.

Y Clients are informed, that in the ca ses generally which I was engaged in the Court of Appeals, and Woodford and Jassamine Circuit Courts, I will be represented by AARON K. WOOLEET, Esq who will close my engagements in these close my engagements in those courts. My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be attended to by my late partner. HENDT HUMPHRYES, Esq. and by AARON K WOOLLEY and MADISON C. JOHNSON, Esqs. in those in which they were not engaged against me.

Lexington, March, 4, 1837 10.-tf



JAS. M. COONS.

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER: Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, A few doors below Brennan's Hotel, opposit D. Bradford's, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentleman's best full quilled, plain and common SADDLES, TRAINING SADDLES;

Superior and common COACH, GIG, WAGON, CART AND PLOUGH HARNESS: Saddle-Bags, Medicine-Bags & Carpet Wallets;

Hard Leather, Boot and Bellows-Top TRUNKS; Ladies' & Gentiemen's Riding Whips-a variety.
Carriage, Gig and Stage do do do.
Wagon do do do.

Wagon
With every other article usual in his line, all of which have been FAITHFULLY MANUFACTURED availals. in the latest and most apof the BEST materials, in the latest and most ap-proved fashions, and which he will, positively sell as low as they can possibly be offered in this, or any other city in the country.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give him a call. Orders promptly filled.

He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of

Lexington, and the public in general, for the lib-eral patronage he has heretofore received; and still hopes he will share with others in his line o March 2, 1837:-9-6m.

HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington, a few doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the Court-House. THOMAS M. HICKEY.
March 2, 1837.—9-tf.

100 Prizes of \$1,000 each!

Kentucky State Lottery, For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky CLASS NO. 22, FOR 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday. June 10th, 1837. GRAND SCHEME.

Highest Prize \$30,000-100 Prizes of \$1,000 each, &c. &c. TICKETS \$10-Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 23, FOR 1837. To be drawn in the City of Alexandria, D. C. Saturday, June 17th, 1837.

SPLENDID SCHEME. \$25,000, \$7,500, \$5,000, \$4,000, \$3,000, \$2,50 \$2,200 20 of \$1,000 each—20 of \$250 78 of \$200 130 of \$150-200 of \$125, &c. &c &c.

15 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 Tickets. Making as many Prizes as Blanks.

TICKETS \$10-Shares in proportion. KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NUMBER 24 FOR 1837. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, June, 24th, 1837. \$35,294, 11-100 \$11,764, 70-100 \$6,000, \$5,000

\$3,000, \$2,500, \$2,361, 19-100 50 of \$1,000, 50 of \$250, 50 of \$200, 63 of \$150, 63 of 100, &c. &. &c. TICKETS \$10-Shares in proportion. Tickets and Shares in the above Schemes, is a great variety of Numbers, for sale by

A. S. STREETER,

Next door to the City Library,

Lexington Ky N. B. Orders from the country prompt ly and confidentially attended to.

june 7 1837-23-3t.

Veterinary Surgery.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of exington, and the country at ome length of time in Lexing. ton, at Mr SAMUET PEEL'S Tavern Water-street, where he intends to commence his practice of CURING HORSES of various diseases—such as the Spavin, Ringbone, Polevil, Fistula, Sore Eyes, and various other diseases that horses are subject to. Persons having horses afflicted with any of the above diseases, by bringing him the horse or horses, or sending for him in time, he will guarantee to effect a cure.

Ley April 15, 1827—16, 3m effect a cure. JOH Lex April 15, 1837—16-3m

A CARD.

DR. S. PILKINGTON.

ESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, in the various branches of his profes-sion. Office on Main-Street, next door to Mrs Lexington, may 3, 1837-18tf.

For the benefit of the city Of Lexington. RED BUCK.

HIS well bred BULL is kept on my premises, adjoining the residence of JAMES G. MCKINNEY, Esq., and will accommodate such Cows as may be sent him, at One Dollar and Fifty Cents each, which may be discharged by One Dollar sent with the cow.

RED BUCK was got by Dun's full bred Durham Bull, out of a fine blooded Cow.

PRESLEY ATHEY. Lexington, may 31, 1837-22-tf.

ARMSTRONG'S PRACTICE, JUST received and for sale at Skillman's, Main-street, Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, by the late John Armstrong, M. D. Edited by Joseph Rix, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

April 19, 1837 -16_tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WISH to sell the HOUSE in which I row live, on Main Street, adjoining SAML: REDD. The House is large, 9 rooms, and in a pleasant part of the City,— There is a large LOT attached, containing one acre, and Stables, Carriage House, and every other necessary out building. Any person wishing a handsome situation, would do well to

vishing a natural call and see this.

JACOB UTTINGER. Lexington, June 1, 1837,-23-2m.



JABEZ BEACH.

A a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same for-warded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836---55--tf

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK. SMITHING.

HE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its oranches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY, UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plou Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. B&H.

Lex Sep 7.—53-tf

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati having increased their stock of Furniture have the pleasure of offering a large assortment, and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will en-able their customers to furnish themselves on as hort notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere They have now on hand and will continue to manfactore the following:

SIDEBOARDS, various patterns, with Marble Tops; Dressing Bureaus do do Tables do do "Tables do do Centre "do do Pier "do do Enclused Bason Stands do Mahogany Diniug, Breakfast, Extension, Hall and Sideboard Tables;

SOFAS, Spring Seat; Mahogany Chairs: Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do; Bed Steps; Patent Beadsteads, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other ar-ticles in their line.

They are prepared to attend to Funeral An arrangement has been made for a supply of

Eastern made PIANO FORTES.

VENEERS for sale.

Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's Iron-fronted Patent Elastic Cushion-hammer PIANOS—Also, a second-hand Piano for sale or

THOS. W. POWELL, HORACE E. DIMICK, Main st. 2d door above the Library Lexington, Nov. 24, 1836-74-tf

REMOVAL.



VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS nade to order on short notice JOSEPH MILWARD. Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835-2-17

TOW LINEN &C. 5000 YARDS TOW LINEN; 2000 Yards BERLAPS; For sale on reasonable terms, by HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co. Lex, feb 18, 1837-8-tf

TAILORING.

GILMORE & DAVIS,

OULD respectfully inform their friends that they continue to carry on the above business at their stand on Jordan's Row, 3d door from the corner of Main street: hoping by their close attention and a disposition to render entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. LATEST FASHIONS just received Lexington, April 24, 1837 .- 17-3m

The Blue Lick House

G. L. PRYOR, the present probegs leave to inform his friends and the public rally, that he has made a thorough of the House lately occupied by Maj. Moore, at the Blue Licks; having added a superior gallery porch to the house which the allery porch to the house, which has 27 rooms. He has also erected a row of new cottages, convenient to the spring; to which are attached both private and public BATH-HOUSES; and has prepared himself with every thing necessary to render travellers and boarders comfortable, both as it respects Eating, Drinking and Lodging. He has the best cook in the country—the best Liquors the country affords, in addition to the Blue Lick Wates, bits. (in addition to the Blue Lick Water) -his Beds are all new and in good order. A fine ball room and an excellent band of music; & as the stages stop at his house it will render the situation more pleasant to those who may choose to vist the Springs, either for health or amusement. Those who may wish to fish or hunt, can have ample opportunities to do so, and every facility afforded them. Various references could be

anorded them. Various references could be made, but we advise persons who may feel disposed to do so, to come and see for themselves.

April 20, 1837—16-3m

The Observer & Reporter, and Intelligencer Lexington; the Advertiser. Louisville; and the Maysville Monitor, will insert the above three months weekly. onths weekly.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE Subscribers are now receiving Goods. for Spring and Summer sales, comprising a great variety of articles, among which are a adies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, Ladies' Bonnets, Cloths and Cassimeres,

Summer Goods for Gentlemen,

DETERMINATION is to DO HIS BEST.
Lexington, April 26, 1837.—17-3m

BLUE LICK WATER. II

dicinal water, and intends keeping it through may 3, 1837-18-tf.

Spring and Summer Goods.

MULLINS & KENNETT,

OULD respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally that they are of BRITISH, FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN

DBY GOODS!

Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in dry good stores—they intend to sell on the most, accommodating terms and invite their costomers and purchasers generally to give may 1st, 1837—18-11.

NEW GOODS.

M. E. BROWNING

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. It is stock is large, and consists of almost every article usually kept in dry goods stores; he intends to sell on the most accommodating terms, and invites his customers and urchasers generally, to give him a call. Lexington, April 21, 1837—17-tf.

STOLEN ROM the Pasture of the sub-scribers in Lex., on Thursday last, a BLACK HORSE, fourteen hands high, a ridgling, white on the from the use of the collar, and blind in Any person who will deliver said horse to the

bscribers in Lexington, shall receive \$10 fo their trouble. DRAKE & THOMPSON. CAUTION—A second attempt to steal our horses was made on Tuesday night, which induces us to believe, that a gang of horse thieves is now in Lexington, against which the public should

be on their guard. DRAKE & THOMPSON.



TO the City property on Main street, nearly opposite Montmollin & Cornwall's Grocery. They have, and will continue to keep a first rate ASSORTMENT OF HATS,

and will sell as low at wholesale or retail as any house in the city. Lexington, March 31, 1837.—14-tf

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE. of Lexington, containing 38 ACRES, and situated directly west of the Courthonse, on the Curd's road, (Main Cross street) binding near one hundred poles on said road. The improvements are valuable; consisting of a commodious and omfortable Dwellinghouse, Kitchen, Meathe &c. all of brick, and new: a good Stable, Corn-crib, &c.; within 15 feet of the house is a Well of neverfailing water, with a Pump, if there is better water in the city or its vicinity, I have never er seen it. I will sell the house with eight acres attached, and the balance in two or more lots i desired. Possession can be had immediately Apply to the undersigned, adjoining the premises JAMES L. HICKMAN.
Lexington, March 22, 1837. 12-tf

NEW FIRM In the Boot & Shoe Business.

HE Subscribers having formed a Copartner ship under the name and style of Vanpelt & Franklin. Will carry on the above busines in all its branches at the old stand of S. B. VANPELT, on upper St., next door to the Intelligencer Office. They manufacture every description of fine Ladies' and Gentleman's

Shoes, Boots, Bootees Gaiter Boots, Kid Slippers, &c. &c.

And Lasting Work of every kind, together with COARSE SHOES AND BOOTS. They also keep constantly on hand a large sup-y of Eastern made SHOES, BOOTS, &c. &c. of the very best quality, which they warrant to their customers Their assortment at present is as large as any in the city, comprising every variety of style and price—so that those who favor

ty of style and price—so that those who favor them with a call may be assured of being suited. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage and the custom of their friends.

S. B. VANPELT,
H. B. FRANKLIN.

Lex., Feb 11, 1837—7-1f

S. B. VANPELT respectfully requests his former customers who are in arrears, to call and settle on their accounts, as it is necessary for the old books to be closed. He hopes that none will slight this invited the set of the public of the Association Race Course, Lex ington, at the low price of \$30 due within the season, which will require the 1st of July, if not paid then \$35 will be required; \$50 to in me, Every attention and accommodation will be given to mares sent to him—fine lots for mares to foal in will be furnished, and an excellent blue grass pasture gratis and grainfed at cost, with the strictest attention by the proposetor in every instance.

M. THOMPSON. old books to be closed. He hopes that none will ight this invitation.

JAPERS HEARCH MANUFACTURER OF



Limestone St., 2d door above the Jail. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. His work is made of the very best materials, tore all articles in his line, of good quality, and in point of workmanship and stock not to be sur-

ables, Bedsteads, &c. &c.

Botanic Medicines: DR. C. BLACK, respectfully informs his friends and former customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to Dr Cornell's old stand lias removed to Dr Cornell's old stand Limestone street, nearly opposite the Jail, sign of the Golden Mortar, where he may be found at all times, except when absent on professional business. He has received a well selected and-

Summer Goods for Gendeline.

Queensware, China, Hardware and Grocenes, &c.

They respectfully invite their friends and the public in general, to give them a call.

SAM'L. ROBINSON, & Co.

Lex. april 27, 1837—17-3m.

DOCTOR HOLLAND'S SKOP

Sext door to the Post Office, his RESIDENCE is at Brennan's Hotel, and his DETERMINATION is to DO HIS BEST.

DETERMINATION is to DO HIS BEST.

Summer Goods for Gendeline.

BOTANIC MEDICINES,
All of which are warranted genuine. Diaphoretic, Composition, Spice Bitters, and Nervine, one dollar per pound. He makes and keeps constantly on hand, Anti-Syphilis or Puryfying Syrup—good for all cutaneous diseases—diseases of the skin and scorfulous diseases, &c.

He is Agent for, and has on hand, Dr. Howard's improved system of Botanic Medicine. Also, Dr. M. L. Lewis' stimulating linament, an infallible cure for Croup, &c.

WALTER CARR, Sen.

Favette Co., June 1, 1837.—22-4t.

CHAUMIERE.

BRADFORD has just received a fresh ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST Improved places in Kentucky Improved places in Kentucky,

FOR SALE. In Jessamine County, 81 miles from Lexington HE Subscriber, offers for sale CHAU-MIERE, his present residence, in Jessa.
mive Co. Ky, Sh miles South of Lexington; containing 400 acres of Land improved by the late
Col. David Meade; as to soil and water, inferior to none in the State, and attached thereto are

Also--600 Acres, in Ohio co. unimproved. Terms; One third, in hand-The balance in one and two years.

The purchaser can have in the sale if wanted, all my STOCK AND FARMING UTEN-SILS such as are to be generally found on a place of the size, and improved like Chaumiere.

WM. ROBARDS.

March 2 1837.—9-tf

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE

Insurance Company Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky irs March last.

CAPITAL, 300,000 Dollars!



HIS COMPANY will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boars, and their Cargogs against Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the

perits of the sea.

(T) "This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advan

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders: THOMAS SMITH, President. JOHN W. HUNT, JOHN NORTON, JOHN NORTON, WM. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, Directors.

A. O. NEWTON, Sectry.
THOMAS P. HART, Surveyor.
Lex Sept 23, 1836—58-tf N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

TURF REGISTER. York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in ad vance. W. T. PORTER, Editor. J. W. TRUMBULL.

Agent for Lexington, Fayete Co. Sept. 15, 1836-55-tf. BLACKSMITHING



JOHN R. SHAW ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches. His shop is immediately opposite the residence of Jeremiah Murphy, Sen. just above the jail, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and

Also-WHITESMITHING done at same Lex Jan 1837--4-tf THE TURF HORSE

COLUMBUS, DAM BY IMPORTED DUNGANNON. Sire of Eliza Bailey, Mary McFarland, Hous-ton, Romuluous, Remus, Jasper, Nashville Maid and several others, who will make their first appearance on the Turf this season



every instance. M. March 1837.—14-t1stJuly. M. D. FLYN'T SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK

MANUFACTURER,



WOUL Dies, pectfully in-Lexington, and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He intends to manufacpassed in she city or elsewhere. He will keep constantly on hand and for sale, a variety of Fine Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suddles

Fine Coach, Gig, and Break ilarness; Hard Leather Trunks, a Superior article, And various other kinds-all of the latest and

nost approved patterns. (All articles in his ne made to order.

Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully vited to call and examine for themselves. He

hopes, by attention to business, and a desire to please, that he will merit and receive a liberal

Fayette Co., June 1, 1837 .- 22-4t.